MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

REMEDY FOR SWOLLEN UDDERS.

We should like to know more of the remedies that are made use of to relieve cows with swollen udders. Our readers know that many cows are liable to suffer soon after calving, and particularly when they are not attended to and their milk drawn immediately, and before the calf is strong enough to suck.

Some farmers wash the udder with cold water, others make use of unguents of various kinds. And too many we fear trust to time to bring all things right. It is an old practice to bathe the udder in the first drawn milk. Is this right, or is it nothing but an old whim without a reasonable foundation? We have long been in the practice of washing with the milk, and we can hardly doubt that it has emollient effect. Still we may be wrong, and we should like to know what success others have met with who have tried the same means to reduce the swelling.

Cows that give an abundance of milk are more liable to suffer in this way than cows of a different character. It is but a few days since we had occasion to try this kind of bathing on a favorite cow; her bag became quite hard after the first milking, though it had no such appearance at the time of milking. We bathed the whole udder thoroughly for a few minutes, at two several milkings, and we have not found any hardness in it since. Will some of our readers let us have something on this subject?

LICE ON CATTLE.—If you are in the practice of buying your cattle you will often find them lousy, though you may have been particularly attentive to your stock. Wood ashes sifted on them will kill the vermin; so will sand, though many farmers object to sand on account of its irritating the skin too much. Loam scattered over cattle's backs has a tendency to drive vermin away; and we believe that scattering this over them a few times will be effectual. Tobacco juice will kill them and all other animals but tobacco chewers. These will hold it in their mouths, for a long time, though it is apt to trickle down the corners.

TICKS ON SHEEP are best killed by opening the wool and puffing in tobacco smoke. Tobacco is put in a tube that is large enough to hold a mess of tobacco and a few coals of fire. The tube is made just large enough to fit on to the nose of a bellows. One man must blow while another holds the sheep and parts the wool. This is said to be certain de-

CORRESPONDENCE.

COWS DRINKING THEIR MILK.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: A writer in your paper of the 4th instant, is an advocate for letting cows drink their milk. It is probable, he might not discover any injury from so small a quantity as his cows give, after the calf has sucked. It is a poor cow that will not give half a pail full at the first milking; and the milking ought not to be delayed to let the calf suck, it causes the bag to swell; there will be enough for the calf as soon as he needs it.

"Middlesex," says Mr. Peters tells us with considerable confidence that the first drawn milk is very bad for any cow. Well, Mr. Editor, when I know that I am right, and can prove by many witnesses that I am right, I mean to speak with confidence.

"Middlesex" wishes to know that when we give the first milk to cows if they had not some cows that would not drink it? No, never one. And whether they perceived any difference in the cow's appetite of those which drank their milk and those which did not? Yes, a great difference, and that is the way in which the bad effects of the first drawn milk has been proved, by many who have tried it. Mr. Editor says, "The reader might suppose that the first drawn milk is rank poison," again, "yet a calf, on its first trial, takes down a half gallon of a rank article that (it seems) would kill an old cow, and then begins to caper just as if the stuff had done his stomach good," &c. This is extravagant, it is doubted whether any calf ever took half a gallon on its first trial, and I doubt whether I have ever known one to take half that quantity on the first trial. In addition to fifty years experience in the management of ten or twelve cows, and the proof that I have from this experience, that the first drawn milk is injurious to a cow,—I have another reason that it is wrong, to wit; that it is unnatural.

If it is natural and it was designed that the cow should have it, she would, probably have been furnished with the means to help herself to it. Entirely different with the calf, nature has fitted the milk for the calf, and his stomach to receive it. I know from experiment, that this new milk so suitable for a young calf, is bad for one a month old. It has been recommended by some, to put freely of this first milk on the cow's back, to effect an object which nature might not do. I am informed by those who have tried it, that it is sure to take the hair off, where it is put on. Now is it not rational to suppose that an article that will take the hair off of a cow's back, would be injurious to her stomach!

I have lately met with some farmers who had read my first communication to you on this subject. They state that they had always let their cows drink the first milk, and their cows had been as I described mine to be, when they took the milk. This spring, they have not let their cows have their milk, and they have done better than they ever before had done. I can furnish certificates enough to fill half a page of your paper, from discerning practical farmers, of the bad effects of such milk when given to cows; and the great benefit to their cows in withholding it.

Your humble servant,
LOVETT PETERS.

Westboro', April 10, 1846.

☞ We must say it would be imprudent to give to a cow drink that would "take the hair off of her back." Such drink is a *leetle* stronger than we have ever seen drawn from a cow's udder. A cow that gives milk strong enough to take the hair off should never be trusted in common hands, and her calf's stomach ought to be examined by chemists to determine whether it would not be corroded by a draught of it.

We agree with our correspondent that experience is the best guide in such matters. He cannot therefore object to a little of our own. Last Sunday the cow that made us 15 1-4 pounds of butter in one week, produced a calf. She was milked by the editor of this paper before the calf sucked, and she drinked up nearly half a pailful of this new milk. The remainder was used to bathe her udder to prevent its swelling.

And this same cow is still living; she has an appetite to eat quite as much hay as he can afford to give her; and on inspecting her udder on Wednesday it was not swollen, but was covered over with hair that did not appear to be scorched in the least. The wash did not even remove the manure that had gathered on it. The cow looks healthy and well, and we never had one that come out of the straw better.

It never occurred to the owner to wash her *back* with the milk to see if it would bring the hair off; for he supposed the hair on her back was as well put on as that on her udder.

We have no theory to offer to account for these *facts*. But we vouch for their truth and leave it to our correspondent to explain. We can no do more here than to record the experience of the owner of the cow. [Editor.

POOR COWS—POULTRY, &c.

MR. EDITOR,—The phrase "poor cows," may convey more than one meaning, hence I will explain what I mean by poor cows.

In this town I hear much said by farmers about their cows being so poor in flesh this season. Speaking of farmers in this place, I mean such as are called good, industrious and economical farmers, by the mass of the people, and not those who carry on the business regardless of that industry that characterises the farmer of note. A person of a reflecting turn of mind would notice a want of fatness about the cows in general in this place should he be passing through the town. Even those that have been well fed, and in fact had extra keeping through the winter, are quite thin indeed, and look sickly. Why is this? It truly cannot be on account of bad management, since our best farmers have them poor as any. There must be a cause for this, but I will not attempt to say what is the cause, lest some second Sampson should crack me with the "jaw bone of an ass" and make my "shoulders protrude and lips move out of place," but will give it as my weak opinion, that there is a disease lingering about them, and that disease may be the hoof-ail or soft-bone. Let it be what it may, the prospect now is that the farmers will reap but little profit from their cows this summer when compared with what they usually do. I see by the Ploughman that your next subject for discussion in the State House is, "The Management of neat cattle." I expect to learn some information from the report of that meeting.

As considerable attention is paid to raising poultry, let me state what course I take to raise chickens. Soon as the hen inclines to set I cover her nest with dry sand, (not ashes, for when the chickens come out the wet on them will cause the ashes to adhere and consequently produce soreness,) which answers for the double purpose of keeping the eggs warm and destroying vermin about the hen. When the chickens come out they are placed in a coop with the hen, where they remain till they are eight or ten days old, and then they are parted, the hen let loose among the others and the chickens put into a coop or box. They are let out in dry weather after they get wonted, as the saying is. In this way, I find they thrive well, less of them die, and the hen lays four weeks sooner for the separation.

[illegible] four of barley to ten. I would ask if grain boiled like this, will go as far and do as much good fed out to store hogs, as unboiled and made into meal? Can the toll be saved in this way? Also will carrots do as well where barley grew last season, as where corn or grass grew? I have raised but a few carrots. B.

Orange, March 24.

☞ Boiling grain makes it more nutritive than it is in its natural state; but we have no faith that boiling will increase it four fold or two fold. Some think it good to let horses, cattle and hogs chew their own grain. They say, the act of chewing and grinding with the teeth is healthful. The undigested grains that pass through such animals are eaten by fowls or hogs. When mills are handy we probably save the toll on grinding for cattle and hogs.

Carrots grow well in sandy loams—in all such so far as we know. Stubble ground will be as suitable for carrots as ground that was tilled last year. [Editor.

SETTING TREES.

MR. EDITOR,—I should like to know how late trees may be set without injury to their growth. My ground is mellow and my trees are covered up deep in the garden to keep them back, as you have recommended. I wish to have them grow as much as possible the first year. A hint from you will be acceptable.

Yours, &c., A. B.

Billerica, April 18, 1846.

☞ Apple trees will grow best when they are set as late as May provided you can delay the forming of the leaf till that time; for the ground is then warmer and more mellow than at an earlier period.

Many people set trees very early, and their reasoning is that the earth will settle down better over the roots than when they are set late in the spring.

But you never need to fear that the earth will lie too light, either in your cornfield or your orchard. Spread out all the fibres nicely and you will find the soil will be quite hard enough before mid summer. [Editor.

"COWOLOGY."

We have received several inquiries in relation to a treatise on Milch Cows published in France by M. Francis Guenon, and a translation of which by N. P. Trist has appeared in the Farmer's Library.

It is claimed that this treatise "discloses infallible signs for determining the milking properties of Neat Cattle." By the aid of the knowledge imparted in this work, it is declared that "one may without fail discover, even in a calf a few months old, whether it will make a good milker, and is, therefore, worthy of being reserved for the dairy."

The "infallible signs" alluded to, are certain curls (or quirls) of the hair called "escutcheons." By a strict observance of the position and extent of these "natural marks" it is asserted that "the *quality* and *quantity* of milk which any cow will give, the *length* of *time* she will continue to give milk, &c., &c., may be *accurately* determined."

The treatise is accompanied by numerous digrams illustrative of the "escutcheons" which, in the opinion of the author, indicate the precise qualities and value of the different classes of cows. The variation of the curls or escutcheons, have been made the basis of an arrangement by which all cows are embraced in eight several classes, each class having two sub-divisions. M. Guenon assumes to give the exact number of "litres" of milk which are yielded by cows of all these classes and divisions.

It is impossible to furnish such a description of the escutcheons as would afford the reader a definite idea of them, without the diagrams, and to copy these might be deemed an infringement on the copy right of the American publishers.—Those therefore who wish to obtain a more particular knowledge of the work, are referred to the Farmer's Library. (See advertisement.)

We have but one word to say in reference to M. Guenon's "Discovery." It is known to every man of observation, that the quantity of milk or butter that may be afforded by any cow in a given time depends so much on contingent circumstances, that "*accuracy*" in foretelling the qualities of cows must be out of the question. We have had no opportunity of ascertaining how far the application of M. Guenon's rules would show them entitled to consideration; but so long as the "quantity and quality of milk, and the length of time a cow will continue to give milk," are dependent on the nature and quantity of food, the temperature in which the animal is kept, her quietude, and the management in all respects to which she is subjected, we know that "natural signs" can be only *general*, not particular and "infallible" guides. [Albany Cultivator.

VEHICLES OF GERMANY.

Giessen, 1845.

MR. TUCKER,—I proceed to redeem my promise concerning the vehicles in this part of Germany.

The Eilwagon, or Diligence, the letter and paper Post, the Familien wagon, or omnibus, the freight wagons, the farm wagons and carts, the barrows, and the carriages, differ scarcely more from each other than from corresponding vehicles with us—in nearly all of which, naturally enough, it may be thought, the superiority is ours.

Every morning at eight o'clock, the walls of all the edifices on Setters-berg* are made to echo the merry notes of the trumpet blown by the driver of a huge oblong, high two roomed, oil-cloth covered establishment, called the Eilwagon. The driver is in a kind of uniform, as indeed is every man holding any station connected with the government. His hat has a little cockade and a gay striped ribbon around. The buttons of his coat with the form of a trumpet, and from his neck, under one arm, is suspended the coiled instrument, from which, with the aid of one or two valves, he succeeds in playing a stirring air, much like that of a bugle. In an apartment immediately below him, is seated the director and two passengers, who look out both forward and on either side. Behind this apartment is another, containing six seats, from which only a window in each door can be enjoyed. All the seats are numbered and taken in the order of payment, as I think I previously mentioned. The two middle ones are furnished with cushions and supports for the head. Behind these six seats is the room for baggage. It does not, however, contain in many instances, the half, most of it being placed on top, and bound down under oil-cloth covers. Children under a certain age are excluded from this conveyance, and under no circumstances can a greater number than eight take places. Four horses, secured by rope tugs, draw this ponderous coach, at a rate, as I have already stated, I think, of about six miles per hour.

The Rothchilds and Bethmans, of Frankfort, have established a letter post between Hamburg, of Northern Germany, and Basle, in Switzerland, that exceeds by much, in the rapidity of its movements, any other conveyance here. The letter bag is carried in a springless, narrow, light, seatless, two-wheeled cart. The driver sits upon the bag, and in this comfortless way, drives his one horse through his stage, at a rate, I judge, from what I have seen, of some eight or ten miles an hour.

Of all the vehicles for transport, none made upon me at first, so deep an impression, as the freight wagons. They are of various sizes and upon the main route from all the southern valley of the Rhine through Frankfort to Hamburg, a great number necessarily pass here. I think I am safe in supposing it not less than twenty daily. Of one of the largest, drawn by six horses, I estimated, from what I could learn from the driver, that with wagon and freight, he had between six and seven tons. The horses walk as well down as up the moderate inclinations of the McAdam road, and the driver, without reins, accompanies them on foot—apprizing them, and the residents along the road, of his presence by cracking his great whip. To prevent too rapid motion down hill, a break, consisting of scantling, is pressed by a long screw upon the tire of the two hind wheels. This screw is a simple contrivance connected with the axletree, and worked by a long handle like an augur. Under the centre of the load is a long shallow basket laden with provender, and a suit of apparatus for tarring, mending, &c.,—all of which swings at an elevation of some six inches from the ground. This can be conceived when it is recollected that all the roads are McAdamized. A safeguard against ruts is provided in the law taxing the freight wagons. The tax is inversely proportioned to the breadth of the tire. Above, the wagon is thatched, and some of them are not less than seventeen feet high in the middle.

All the old private carriages, remind me of that of Napoleon, now exhibited at Madame Toussand's, in London. They seem to have been made for war—capable of being shut entirely up—broad and strong. The modern carriages are many of them fine specimens of the art—and several, the property of Dukes, Princes, and some undefined dignitaries, would compare with the best I have seen either in England or America.

Buggies are not quite unknown, but compared with other carriages are scarcely one per cent. In Frankfort there are more.

The ordinary farm wagons are wretchedly constructed, having, with good length of axletree, a narrow bottom, less in width by more than one half, than the length of the axletree. Some of them, such as are used for large loads, have a provision for supporting the rack, or upper part of the vehicle, which accompanies all or nearly all of the freight wagons. It is a vertical rod from the extremity of the axle upwards.

There are many modifications of those thus far enumerated, which I can scarcely point out in such a letter as this, and yet I have alluded to the most prominent of the classes.

Parallel to the Eilwagon there runs an Omnibus, not so fleet, less commodious, and much less expensive. It evades a government law given to protect the eilwagon establishment, by running separate horses and wagons, from each succeeding station. The farm wagons are for one ox or two oxen—high or low, as the wants of the owner may be. When converted into travelling wagons, seats are suspended from the rack by cords, which contribute not inconsiderably to lessen the effect of the irregularities of the way.

Last of all, there are two classes of vehicles, yes, three, which if neglected, would give no faithful picture of Giessen or Hesse Damstadt—the wheelbarrows, the baskets and tubs, and the panniers and bags. The latter are the exclusive possession of the donkey-drivers. The baskets and the tubs are employed in the transport of almost everything—water, coal, wood, vegetables from the garden, hay, &c., &c. They are carried on the head, and almost exclusively by females.

Wheelbarrows are most of them upon one model. Exceptions are in the additions which sometimes are employed to bring dog-power into requisition; and this is by no means in a few instances. It is quite amusing to see the faithful little animals leading the way and trailing the burthen, while the owners bearing up the handles and walking easily along, would look much better with the whole freight in charge.

In looking at the whole system of transport here, nothing impresses me more forcibly than the extreme contrast. The gentleman and peasant, the young lady of the town and the peasant girl, in suits of apparel as different as those of the sexes, I had almost said, are yet not more contrasted than dogs, horses, cattle, wagons, and carriages. Here is the result of an effort to engraft the characteristics of modern progress upon feudal repose—a field for study, to which I would gladly devote a measure of time. Yours truly,

[Ib. E. N. HORSFORD.

*A gentle elevation upon which the Laboratory, Library, Hospital, and a number of modern buildings are erected. Though dignified with the appellation, one needs to be told of its existence, as a visitor does of Constitution Hill, in London, or it would escape recognition.

PRUNING ORCHARDS—SPRING PRUNING.

Farmers are, we suppose, universally busy, about this time, in pruning their orchards. This habit of early spring pruning has been handed down to us from English customs, and farmers do it because it always has been done. Besides, about this time, men have leisure, and would like to begin the season's work; and pruning seems quite a natural employment with which to introduce the labors of the year.

It is not possible for American, but more emphatically for Western cultivators to do worse than to pattern upon the example of British and continental authorities in the matter of orchards and vineyards. The summers of England are moist, cool, and deficient in light. Our summers are exactly the reverse; dry, fervid, and brilliant. The stimuli of the elements with them are much below, and with us much above par. In consequence their trees have but a moderate growth; ours are inclined to excessive growth.

Their whole system of open culture and wall-training is founded upon the necessity of husbanding all their resources. To avail themselves of every particle of light, they keep open the head of their trees, so that the parsimonious sunshine shall penetrate every part of the tree. Let this be done with us, and there are many of our trees that would be killed by the force of the sun's rays upon the naked branches in a single season, or very much enfeebled. For the same general reasons the English reduce the quantity of bearing wood, shortening a part or wholly cutting it out, that the residue, having the whole energy of the tree concentrated upon it, may perfect its fruit. Our difficulty being an excess of vitality, this system of shortening and cutting out, would cause the tree to send out suckers from the root and trunk, and would fill the head of the tree with rank water-shoots, or gourmands. What would be thought of the people of the torid zone should they borrow their customs of clothing from the practice of Greenland! It would be as rational as it is for orchardists, in a land whose summers are long and of high temperature, to copy the customs of a land whose summers are prodigal of fog and rain, but penurious of heat and light.

Except to remove dead, diseased, or interfering branches, do not cut at all.

But if pruning is to be done, wait till after corn-planting. The best time to prune is the time when healing will the quickest follow cutting. This is not in early spring but in early summer. The elements from which new wood is produced are not drawn from the rising sap, but from that which descends between the bark and wood of the tree. This sap, called true sap, is the upward sap after it has gone through that chemical laboratory, the leaf. Each leaf is a chemical contractor, doing up its part of the work of preparing sap for use, as fast as it is sap passages. In the leaf, the sap gives off and receives certain properties, and, when thus elaborated, it is charged with all those elements required for the formation and sustenation of every part of vegetable fabric. Descending, it gives out its various qualities, till it reaches the root; and whatever is left then passes out into the soil.

Every man will percieve that if a tree is pruned in spring before it has a leaf out, there is no sap provided to repair the wound. A slight granulation may take place, in certain circumstances, in some kinds of plants, from the elements with which the tree was stored during the former season; but, in point of fact, a cut usually remains without change until the progress of spring puts the whole vegetable economy into action.

In young and vigorous trees, this process may not seem to occasion any injury. But trees growing feeble by age will soon manifest the result of this injudicious practice, by blackened stumps, by cankered sores, and by decay.

If one must begin to do something that looks like spring-work, let him go at a more efficient train of operations. With a good spade invert the sod for several feet from the body of the tree. With a good scraper remove all dead bark. Dilute (old) soft soap with urine; take a stiff shoe brush, and go to scouring the trunk and main branches. This will be labor to some purpose; and, before you have gone through a large orchard faithfully, your zeal for spring work will have become so far tempered with knowledge, that you will be willing to let pruning alone till after corn-planting.

Two exceptions or precautions should be mentioned.

1. In the use of the wash; new soap is more caustic than old; and the sediments of a soap barrel much more so than the mass of soap. Sometimes trees have been injured by applying a caustic alkali in too great strength. There is little danger of this when a tree is rough and covered with lead, bark or dirt; but when it is smooth and has no scurf it is more liable to suffer. Trees should not be washed in dry and warm weather. The best time is just before spring rains or before any rain.

2. Where fruit trees are found to have suffered from the winter, as they have done severely this winter, pruning cannot be too early, and hardly too severe. If left to grow, the heat of spring days ferments the sap and spreads blight throughout the tree; whereas by severe cutting, there is a chance, at least, of removing much of the injured wood. We have gone over the pear trees in our own garden, and wherever the least affection has been discovered, we have cut out every particle of the last summer's wood; and cut back until we reached sound and healthy wood, pith, and bark. [Western Farmer and Gardener, March 16.

GUANO AND OTHER MANURES.

Dr. S. Muspratt has addressed an interesting letter to the editor of the *Eastern Counties Herald*, on the chemistry of vegetation:—

"He describes stable manure as adapted to the growth of most plants, and, after quoting Dr. Richardson's analysis of it, says: "You will perceive that stable manure contains all the necessary ingredients for the support of vegetable life, but the quantity usually applied to the acre is not sufficient *to yield alkalies* to a large of tuberous plants. This might not be noticed for a series of years upon rich soils, but if it were administered for two or three successive seasons upon scanty lands, and 18 to 21 tons of turnips abstracted each harvest, the barrenness of the soil would necessarily become, and the farmer, on reflection, would discover that the 20 tons of stable dung given contained only 134 lbs. of potash and soda, while each crop of turnips required 182 lbs. of the same metallic oxides."

Dr. Muspratt shows that the continued use of guano has the effect of exhausting the land, and says: "The quantity of magnesia in guano is very small, and this earth plays a grand part in vegetation, for it enters very largely into the various graminee. The phosphates of magnesia and lime are invariably found in the largest proportion in the seeds, and according to Liebig, are indispensable for their production; and, appearing in this form, they serve an all-wise purpose of the great Disposer of events, viz., that of furnishing the animals the materials of which their framework is formed. Five cwt. of guano contain only 4 lbs. of magnesia, whilst a crop of turnips abstracts 15 lbs. of this earth from the soil; consequently a great exhaustion ensues. "If we recollect that the favorable effect of the guano upon our fields depends on its amount of ammoniacal salts, alkaline phosphates," but that it is deficient in potash, soda, magnesia, and silicia, the principal constituents in the great laboratory of nature for the sustenance of vegetable life, it is easily understood why the opinions of farmers on the value of guano are so contradictory; besides, there are not two specimens in the market possessing the same composition, for some samples contain 4 per cent. of potash, and others barely a trace."

THE "BOSTON PINE" STRAWBERRY.

The following remarks, descriptive of this Seedling, of which a cut has recently been given, are extracted from "Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, Vol. XI."

"Since our Seedling was first brought into notice, many amateur cultivators have attempted the growth of new sorts from the seeds saved from the largest berries of that variety; it is rather singular, however, that out of a great number of experiments continued for two or three years, nothing has yet been obtained that would compare with the parent. It was a theory of Van Mons, that there was a limit to perfection in fruits; and the numerous experiments which have already been made, would lead one to infer that it had almost been attained in the growth of the strawberry.

The sterile and fertile character of the strawberry has been a subject of much discussion in our pages, and no perfectly satisfactory result has been arrived at. But enough information, has been elicited to show, that with some sorts there is a tendency to barrenness, when growing in a plantation away from other kinds. Let the causes be whatever they may, it is sufficient for all practical purposes, to know, that the most abundant crops can be procured by planting some sort abounding with *staminate* flowers, in the near vicinity of those who do not possess them: and whether soil,—climate,—cultivation—injudicious selection of plants,—or a normal defect in the organization of the flowers, prevent the production of pollen, a *certain crop* may be depended upon. Thus in a plantation of Hovey's Seedling, a single row of the Old Scarlet or Boston Pine, will fertilize a dozen rows of the former. We know of one gentleman who has raised *two thousand quarts* of Hovey's Seedling on a *single acre*, set out in this way the present year. It is time and labor thrown away to cultivate sterile plants, as has been recommended by some individuals, when varieties, unusually productive and of large size can be planted out for that purpose. It is in this respect, that we view a new seedling as invaluable to every good collection of strawberries.

We have given great attention to the strawberry, and cultivated all the varieties introduced for the last twenty years, and proved nearly twenty sorts the present season. Of the whole number, however, there are only *four* which can be recommended for general cultivation. Others will do for the amateur, who minds not time or expense to ensure their growth; but our object has been to produce fruit for the "million,"—[illegible] our northern clime,—but such as with ordinary care may *always*, and in every soil, be depended upon for a crop. We started with such a purpose in view, and we believe it has been accomplished. Should an opportunity present, we hope to give an article showing the comparative merit of the varieties we fruited the present year.

The four varieties are the Old Scarlet or Early Virginia, the best and largest very early variety: the Boston Pine to succeed it, and in small gardens to take its place: Hovey's Seedling, and the common Red Wood. These will give a continued succession of splendid fruit of unsurpassed excellence, from early in June to the end of July, a space of two months; and when desired, with some care, the Alpine will prolong the season to October. The market affords the best test of the superiority of any kind for general cultivation. Let a comparison be made, of the supply, and the sorts, three years ago, with the past season. Keen's Seedling, imported in 1826, out of all the foreign kinds, was the only large one to be seen, and that exceedingly scarce. This year nearly the whole stock consisted of Hovey's Seedling, the early Virginia, and the Wood: *three* cultivators alone sending to Boston market more than *four thousand five hundred quarts* of the former variety.

We have some statistics to offer at a future time in relation to the productiveness of the several kinds we have recommended. The idea is so prevalent that large varieties cannot be equally as productive as the smaller ones, that we wish to offer some facts to dispel it, and also to show that the time saved in gathering, and the enhanced price which superior fruit commands, are alone sufficient, provided the crop was no greater, to induce cultivators to substitute the large and improved varieties for the small ones."

THE POTATO PLAGUE.

We have recently noticed a pamphlet of about a hundred pages, published in this city by E. L. Pratt. A portion of it is taken up with the "history and uses" of the potato, which we suppose have been generally known for some time in this part of the world. The remainder consists mostly of extracts from papers and reports published in this country and abroad, industriously collected and arranged in a cheap and convenient form, by Mr. C. P. Bosson. We copy the following from the 33d page, written by Hon. Morrill Allen of Pembroke. He says:—

"There have been sufficient indications of the existence of disease, and advances, to justify some general attention to the subject, and the employment of such preventive, or remedial means, as may seem to cultivators the most likely to prove efficacious. Until the causes of the malady shall be more satisfactorily investigated, no rules can, with implicit confidence, be given for the treatment. The farmers must do as physicians are sometimes obliged to do in cases of undefined bodily disease,—prescribe to the symptoms. This practice is attended with great uncertainty, yet the results of it in experience sometimes prove highly valuable. The different causes to which the disease in potatoes has been ascribed, lead writers to suggest a great variety of remedies in accordance with their views of of the probable origin. Let farmers select and apply such as their reason and judgment best approve, and it may be that merely practical men will, in the course of their experience, clearly prove what theory has hitherto failed in doing, the moving cause of the difficulty. If, as supposed by some, it be of insect origin, then salt and lime would seem proper applications, and these are strongly recommended by persons who think that fungus is the producing cause of the disease. Those who suppose it arises from atmospheric influence may properly apply the same means which would be recommended by those who believe it the result of excessive growth. Preparation of the soil, and a course in the cultivation likely to produce an even growth is unquestionably important in this and other crops."

A LEAF FROM A FARMER'S LEDGER.

Root Crop. 1845.

		Dr.
April 20.	To 70 loads of night soil compost, at $1 per cart load,	$70 00
April 20.	To ploughing one acre and one half	6 00
May 24.	To ploughing do do	3 00
"	To 6 hands 3-4 day each, *a* 75 c. per day,	3 37
May 26.	To 7 hands equal to 4 2-3 days work, *a* 75 c.	3 50
June-July	To 20 day's work, *a* 75 c. per day	15 00
"	To work of haying hands, *a* $1 25 per day,	6 25
Oct.-Nov.	To 18 day's work harvesting, &c. *a* 75 c. per day,	13 50
	To seed, marketing, &c.,	6 00
	To interest on one and one half acres, *a* $100 per acre, *a* 6 cent	9 00
Dec. 30.	Crop account to balance	88 77
		$224 39

	Cr.
By one half of manure, as above	$35 00
" 26,400 lbs. carrots, *a* 40 c. per cwt. or $8 per ton,	105 60
" 27,930 lbs. beet, *a* 30 c. per cwt. or $6 per ton.	83 79
	$224 39

The night soil compost charged above was made of night soil, of which I get in the spring and fall 10 to 12 cords per day. This for the upland, is composted with muck, adding half a bushel or a bushel of ground plaster to each load of 5 or 6 feet. I have charged it at one dollar per two-horse cart load, which from my accounts appears to be the cost of it on the field. It is carted on to the land in the winter, or early in the spring, as opportunity offers, taking care to cover the piles in the fall with sea-weed, to prevent their freezing hard.

On the 20th of April I ploughed in the corn stubble, and more than half of the manure, as deep as it could be, with Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's large size two-horse plough. The balance of manure was ploughed in May 24th, when we raked the ground as it was ploughed. I seldom harrow root ground, preferring to plough deep, if stubble in the fall; if not, plough deep in the spring, as early as circumstances admit. Then, after corn planting, plough again, but not deep, having hands enough to rake the ground with common hay rakes, as it is ploughed; this is easily done by back furrowing, as you can then rake the stones and other obstructions to the sowing machine, into the furrows. I this year planted later than usual, but prefer earlier planting, that the crop may be more out of the way of haying. I have charged $6 25 for labor of haying hands, and presume the amount covers the cost of their labor. Haying, as you are aware, is quite an important matter with me; I then have from fifteen to twenty hands, and occasionally they work an hour or two weeding or hoeing.

My carrot crop this year was not equal to that of the year before, probably one-fourth less. The yield as you see, is not large; the quantity mentioned in the account being the product of an acre. The beets came up very badly; but, by transplanting, the yield was about 1,396 12 bushels per acre: I reckon 40 lbs. per bushel. The 1st day of July I found the beets had come up in bunches—not more than one-half the ground being seeded. On the 3d, it threatened rain, we then transplanted nearly one-half of the crop. At harvest, the transplanted roots were equal to the others; they bear transplanting almost as well as cabbages. The carrots I planted in rows 16 inches apart, the beets 20 inches. Would it not be better to plant 27 to 30 inches apart, and use a cultivator instead of a hoe? [Yes; or 36 inches apart is yet better. Ed.] In harvesting carrots, I have ploughed them out, by letting the land side of the plough run next to the roots, and crowd them into the open furrows; but the way is to dig them with a spade. I generally begin early in October to dig them, digging two or three cart loads in the forenoon, top them in the field, [illegible] tops to the cattle next day. They are very fond of them, and what they leave will do for litter; then let them go into the barn cellar for the hogs to work over. I fed, the year before last, several hundred bushels of carrots to my hogs. They answer very well to begin on, as they come in early, when farmers are generally short of feed for horses and hogs. They may do to fatten *other* people's hogs, but *I* shall not try them again, for I experimented on them till I came to the conclusion that it was like feeding them with sawdust and meal, the more meal you mix with the sawdust the better the hogs fatten; but for cattle and horses they are excellent food.

My horses are worked as regularly as a dray-team in the city. Nothing but *bad* weather keeps them in the stable. If there is no work at home, they go to the beach or some other place, for manure; there is always something to pick up, that when *seasoned* under the barn proves good manure. My experience has proved to me that it is the most economical to have help enough for common farm work, and to let the teamster keep the team moving. From October to March, I feed half a bushel of carrots and three quarts of cob-meal to each horse daily. They keep in good flesh, and I think they are better than if fed on grain alone, or rather, if the value of the carrots was given in grain.

There are other considerations of importance to the farmer in root crops. The extra quantity of manure and the fine condition they leave the land in for any crop, I consider carrots and sugar-beets among the most profitable crops that I grow.

Lynn, Mass., Feb., 1846. J. H. C.

[Amer. Agriculturist.

INDIAN CORN FOR SOILING AND FODDER.

We doubt whether the value of Indian corn is more than half known yet among the generality of farmers; and if the unparalleled drought throughout the country last summer should have a tendency to teach it to them, the terrible lesson may be looked upon as a mercy rather than a scourge, from a beficent Providence. During the past eight months, thousands of animals have perished or been sacrificed for want of grass or fodder to sustain them, all of which might have been saved and kept in good condition, had each farmer sown a few acres of corn for soiling and fodder. We saw last summer, on a light sandy soil, a crop of corn growing, which turned out six tons of excellent dry fodder per acre. It was sown on the first day of July, in drills three feet apart. The land was ploughed deep, and highly manured. This crop was the means of saving a superior herd of cows from starvation. Henceforth, however promising the grass and hay crop may be, let no farmer depend entirely upon it, but let him sow a few acres of corn for summer soiling, or to be cured for winter's use. He will then be tolerably independent of a capricious season.

When corn is tolerably advanced in its growth, it completely shades the ground, and the drought will have little effect upon it. A larger crop may usually be grown in drills than when sown broad-cast; and if these drills be two or two and a half feet apart, we believe it will be found better than nearer, especially in a very dry season, as the cultivator can be often run between the rows, stirring the ground effectually, and neutralizing, in a measure, the effects of dry weather. We recommend sowing at least one acre of corn for fodder, for every five head of cattle kept on the farm. If there be an overplus of hay it is very easily disposed of. [Ib.

EARTH AND GASES. Young, the author of "Letters of Agricola," remarks:—"Earth is a powful absorber of all the gases which arise from putrefaction. A strongly dunged field, after being ploughed, sown and harrowed, sends forth a healthful and refreshing smell; a proof that all the putrid vapors, which otherwise would annoy us, are absorbed and retained for the nutrition of the crop. It is on this account that the poorest earth can be enriched in a very high degree by mere exposure to the gases of putrefaction. The composts, which of late have attracted such universal attention, originated in the discovery of this absorbent power of the earth. A prudent agriculturist would no more allow a violent fermentation to be going on in his dung-hill, without adding earth or other matter to fix and secure the gaseous elements, than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work without surmounting his still with the worm, to cool and condense the rarified spirit which ascends to evaporation. In both, the most precious matter is that which assumes the aeriform state; and to behold it escaping, with unconcerned indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance."

PHYSIOGNOMY AND PHRENOLOGY.

We have received a communication from a correspondent at West Newbury on the subjects named in our heading; and certain queries are propounded in relation to those "Sciences." We are not confident that we can say much to enlighten our readers in this branch of philosophy,—and we see nothing in the communication to cause us to retract what we have already published on the subject.

We understand Physiognomy to mean a *knowledge of animals*. We apply it to the human head or countenance to determine the qualities that it possesses; and we judge of the possessor in some degree,—in a general way—from its outward form, or appearance. The word is derived from *phusis*, nature, and *gnomonia*, a dial.

But Phrenology, which is often confounded with Physiognomy, is applied differently. It signifies the doctrine of mind, from *phren*, mind, and *logos*, doctrine. And professors make use of it to mark the precise character by the external signs, or bumps.

Phrenologists are not satisfied with marks of general character.—They go into the minutiæ of the brain; they mark its various cells, and allot to each its peculiar portion of intelligence. And they profess to know by the external form of the head not only what that contains, but what are the qualities of the heart, though they cannot see it or touch it! If the heart could be seen and its peculiar form known, there would seem to be more foundation for the claim to a minute knowledge of character from external marks. But as nothing but the form of the head is resorted to some philosophers doubt whether the whole character can be so well known by its prominences, as by observing for a course of years the results of the joint action of the head and the heart.

The Gardener's Chronicle says:—

"Great difficulty has been experienced in sending out Spanish chestnuts and filberts to India, which were designed to be introduced into the Himalayas. At length success was perfectly attained by melting wax a little and coating them with it; in which state they arrived perfectly fresh and sweet.

Some bulbs were received in London from India; a part were brought over in cotton wrapped in brown paper, and a part enclosed with wax. The last were found to be altogether in the best condition.

Wax has also been employed for enveloping the ends of cuttings of fruit trees, and thus prepared have been sent to India, and arrived in a good condition.

But seeds in which there is much moisture would foil by this method; since the wax which guarded them from the moisture of the atmosphere would equally prevent the escape of their own."

TO PRESERVE THE BRIGHTNESS OF POLISHED STEEL. Grind an ounce of native plumbago, (such as is used for making lead pencils,) very fine, in a gill of spirits of turpentine; then add an ounce of clean beeswax; apply a gentle heat, till the wax is melted, and continue stirring it till it is nearly cold. Brush over the steel with this composition, and when the spirits have evaporated, rub the work hard with a piece of glove leather, and wipe off nearly all the wax, that the metal may retain its brightness. This may be applied to iron or steel machinery, or other work, and will be found to answer a much better purpose than oil, as it is less liable to collect dust from the atmosphere, and is, in general, much more durable. [Scientific American.

take the water, make it palatable with salt, and drink it copiously while warm. We never knew this to fail. [Albany Cultivator.

The Merchant's Magazine says: "It is the nature of railroads to multiply commercial transactions through the facilities they offer, and to create business where none existed before—so that a line which scarcely pays its expenses the first year of its existence, must in a few years become extremely lucrative. It is in this view that Railroads claim the attention of merchants more than any other investments, inasmuch as they create the commerce it is their business to transact."

STATE LAWS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUND

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1846.

William Buckminster, Editor.

SECRET INFLUENCE OVER THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE.

It has now become apparent that the managers of a number of our earliest railway companies have clubbed together and made common cause to secure exclusive privileges in road making. Last year they talked loudly of their vested rights and chartered grants. This year the phrase is changed but the meaning is the same. They tell legislators of their privileges to make roads for the public, and draw an inference that they must be consulted when a new road is to be made.

We apprehend but little danger from this combination after it is once fully known to the public. The people are yet honest enough to' correct all such abuses, and legislators will learn to frown on all attempts to take their business out of their hands. All that we desire, is to let the public know their danger.

Do you ask for proof of this secret influence that is exerted to warp our legislation? Do you call us unreasonably suspicious for asserting that all is not right in our Legislative Halls? Then answer us a few questions.

Can you account for the fact of a member's becoming quite a new man in a few hours after he is appointed on a Railroad Committee?

Can you tell us why the Senate in several instances has differed so widely from the House?

Do you know why Linus Child was appointed, soon after the Session was over, to superintend the spinning Jennies at Lowell at the rate of four thousand dollars per year?

Can you divine why the Hon. Chairman of the R. R. Committee reported against the granting of a charter this year, though he voted for it last year? We mean Mr. Hopkinson.

Does any one know why Mr. Page, of New Bedford, on the R. R. Committee, was a different man from Mr. Page of New Bedford off of the Committee? Why he last year argued most strenuously for a charter, and this year strongly against it?

Finally, will any one inform us what has become of the leading names on several railway petitions? The wealthy Mr. Pingree's name has been expunged from the Danvers petition, as the counsel stated on the trial; and there are other names that have disappeared quite as mysteriously.

If any one can clear up this matter and give some plausible reason for these changes we will sit down and hear him. Until this is done we claim a right to be suspicious of the crafty agents of some of these companies.

LADIES' EXCHANGE. Messrs. G. W. Warren & Co. advertise in this week's paper, great bargains in "Spring Dry Goods." As we think very highly of the "one price system" which we are assured is strictly adhered to by them, we were disposed to call the attention of the public to the large stock of goods at 192 Washington St., at low prices. But as they say in one section of their advertisement that they "prefer the good word of one customer to a dozen editors" we shall stand aside; for we can never consent to be rated at less than the twelfth part of "one customer!"

"OUR ARMY OF OCCUPATION." Gen. Taylor's army is encamped on the banks of the Rio Grande, opposite to Matamoras. The report that it had removed four miles down river on seeing some guns on the Mexican bank pointed north, seems incorrect. All the Mexican troops have retired across the river which is said to be 300 yards wide in this place. As the Mexicans

ADVANTAGES OF TOBACCO-CHEWING. The stone that was sent into a passenger car yesterday would have hit a man in the teeth if he had not left his seat to borrow a chew. Dr. Franklin's spectacles on one occasion saved his eyes—the blackguard who jostled against him in the street being content to curse the glasses instead of the peepers.

RELICTS AT GERMANTOWN. Many human bones have been found by a grave digger on this noted battle ground. An aged inhabitant states that this was the place of interment of Capt. Frazer, of the Virginia line and seven soldiers of the American army. Their bones after lying 67 years are undecayed, and pieces of the cloth of their regimentals found entire.

LARGE GROWTH. Mr. F. W. Howland, of Hanson has a pear tree about twelve years old that grew tremendously last season. He has shown us a fine stout limb of last year's growth, measuring five feet and ten inches in length! He says this was the average growth of the limbs.

☞ On Thursday evening the cars ran off the track this side of Brighton, where workmen were employed on the road. The engine and all the cars were thrown off, but no person was injured though three crate cars were stove in pieces.

☞ The three boys who were caught between Boston and Providence throwing stones into the passenger cars are ascertained to belong to New York; they have been sent back after taking a peep in Boston.

FIRE IN ROXBURY. On Thursday afternoon the Cottage House of Hiram Hall was partly consumed; a boy three years old who was asleep in the chamber was taken out through the window nearly suffocated with smoke.

☞ The gentleman who complains about the omission of "Hay" in our Price Current of last week is requested to examine more carefully. It is there, and we believe it has been there every week.

☞ Tuesday was the warmest day we have had. The thermometer at noon ranging about 80° in the shade. The earth has become very dry; look out for fires in the woods.

☞ A new corps of engineers are surveying the R. R. route from Portsmouth to Concord, N. H. It is thought this project will succeed though "men have sought out many inventions."

☞ The New Hampshire papers say the Northern Railway is going ahead most vigorously, the whole line being under contract, and a large number of men employed.

☞ The news of the Caledonia had an unfavorable effect on the New York market on Tuesday. Stocks fell, and flour declined six pence in a barrel.

☞ A young man at Pembroke had one side of face blown off the other day, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA. A Camphene Oil Factory was destroyed on Monday afternoon with 2000 gallons of Oil.

☞ On Tuesday a riot occurred at Brooklyn, New York; the Mayor called out the military force of the city.

RAILWAY MEETING AT FRAMINGHAM.

The petitioners and friends of the "Framingham Branch Railroad" will hold a meeting at the Town Hall in Framingham on Tuesday next, at two o'clock, P. M.

It is expected there will be a general attendance on this occasion. Our co-laborers in Wayland and Weston are expected to meet us, and we hope to see many from Sudbury, Marlboro', Southboro', and Northboro'. Charlestown also and other towns near Boston will be expected to meet us and greet us on the final success of our application for a Charter.

☞ The New York Morning News says Mr. Savage of that city is about to present to President Polk a magnificent Gold Watch of American manufacture.

☞ The Razee Independence is to be taken to the Dock at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, for repairs.

LABORERS ENOUGH. About 300 emigrants arrived in this city on Wednesday.

☞ On Tuesday 150 acres of woodland were burnt over in Barnstable.

Upwards of two acres of pine woods and timber, about one mile from the village of Taunton, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

☞ We have been politely furnished with a a copy of Mr. SHEPHERD'S ARGUMENT IN THE HOUSE ON THE WATER QUESTION.

Mr. SPEAKER:—This, to you Sir, is no new question; water has long been prayed for by the citizens of Boston, and the exigency must now be met;—the great enquiry is *how and where* shall we meet it. Nature prompts us to resort to the nearest source where a supply can be found for our wants. Should we obey her in this case, we should draw our supply from Charles River. When waters are flowing at our very feet in great abundance—and if taken at the dams in Watertown would be found fresh and pure, and could be taken without essentially prejudicing or injuring private or public right, our city friends protest against these waters and demand that we give them a supply from the Long Pond sources in Natick and Framingham, because the waters better suit their *sensitive palates*,—but we answer *Framingham* has no water to spare—she employs all her resources, and makes her waters contribute to help on her mechanical and manufacturing industry. What right have we Sir, to divert these waters when the exigency can be met from a nearer and cheaper source, with less interference with the rights of others—but my friend* on the other side of the House says that we will have no water, but "Long Pond water."—Sir, he shall be gratified in his demand—we will yield to him this beautiful Lake, and submit to all the evils which shall result to the village of Framingham and the numerous evils which we shall entail to the county of Middlesex by the diversions of its waters; but how *absurd and monstrous* the propositions which this section of the bill makes, in demanding all the waters within four miles of these ponds! Sir, such a grant is without precedent in this State. No exigency is shown for more than three millions of gallons of water per day if every inhabitant of this city were dependent and suffering for this simple element of life; such is not the fact, and the real wants can be met by a million or two of gallons per day, as portions of the city are as well watered at the present moment as many portions of Middlesex;—is their water hard and injured by the various minerals which are deposited here?—and where is the town or village where wells never dry up, or waters never change in consequence of mineral deposits? Is not the cave gutter used to fill the cistern in the country as well as in the city?

Why, Sir, one would suppose from the argument of our city friends that in Framingham we had no wants, that drought was unknown—our water always soft—our dwellings beyond the reach of the devouring element, and that fire *if known to us*, was not of a consuming kind: for their wishes complied with, they have left us neither pond nor stream to which we can resort even to draw water to protect our villages from conflagration! Sir, the old and beautiful village of Framingham has neither public Cisterns nor Hydrants to which she can resort, and [illegible] pond for the very same purposes for which our friends demand them all?

Mr. Speaker,—my constituents claim these ponds shall be retained for various purposes both for man and beast; Sir, their ponds to them are so many *bathing-tubs* during the summer season—but once in the possession of my city friends, and man shall no longer *bathe*, *fish*, or *fowl* in these waters, as the bill imposes a penalty upon any one who shall render them impure—and would my friend relish his cup of water taken from my "bathing tub?" Mr. Speaker, is not the idea an absurd one, that because the city of Boston now need for domestic purposes some two or three millions of gallons of water per day, and may some 20, 50, or 100 years hence require threefold this amount, that they should make this *extravagant* demand upon us for all our waters? Ought they not to be satisfied with a grant of Long Pond and its tributaries, when, by the showing of *men of their own choice* and well experienced in this whole matter, (having measured and guaged the water day by day for a whole season) that the pond can be relied on for ten millions of gallons per day. Are they disposed to prejudice this report of which they have heretofore spoken only in terms of praise. I ask, sir, if members are prepared to yield to a demand so unjust, so averse to sound Legislation—they do not thus grant in other matters. Our Rail Roads, our Banks, our Manufacturing Corporations are not suffered to retain such a prospective right; when an exigency is met four-fold over, may not something be trusted to other generations who may come up to legislate in their halls? Wisdom answers yes, and I trust that members in their seats will also answer yes!

Sir, when I find individuals so anxious to grasp beyond their wants I am inclined to search out the motive for such actions—and I fancy that it is not so deeply hidden in this case but that we may *guess* at least what it is. The exigency in this case is small compared with the demand made to meet it. On the face of the bill no pretence is made for water but to cleanse people and clothing, and streets, and extinguish fires—all laudable purposes; but water has other uses which have not been named; and should this large amount of water be secured, they will all eventually be taken in order to facilitate *Manufacturing* operations in and around this city; since the Croton was introduced into New York, manufacturing has increased rapidly,—and thus of Philadelphia, and it requires no prophet to predict that if steam power is that close competitor with water which is so generally conceded at the present time, that Boston will increase indefinitely in this close of interests, to the great injury perhaps of the country manufacturers. Sir, am I told that such fears are groundless—freaks of a distorted imagination—is it indeed so? Will not fuel be more cheap and abundant here, than elsewhere, transportation bills reduced, insurance less by half here under the influence of the mighty reservoirs of water which are to be hung over and around the city defying all but the eternal flames to consume or destroy your palaces or your merchandise. Does my friend say that his Conduit will not be capable of emptying more than 10 millions of gallons per day, and therefore no fear of losing your water?—Sir, there is not that member on this floor who can give us the *heighth, depth, length or breadth* of the instrument which is to convey these waters? We have the size named for 7 1-2 millions of gallons—all which was thought necessary by Commissioners to meet ordinary wants for half a century. No, Sir, you shall not be deceived in this matter. These waters all in their possession, and the Conduit will be formed capacious enough to draw them so fast as a market can be made for them, and for whatever purposes water can be used, *it will be needed*, and eventually this enterprise like every other projected by Boston forecast and skill is to become a large source of revenue. To all this we would not object if we did not fear injury and ruin might in a measure, result as the consequence to some of the most thriving towns and villages in Middlesex County if not elsewhere; neither would we object if the citizens of Boston were in that state of suffering and destitution which required this great sacrifice to be made on our part in order to distribute more equally the simple elements of life; such a case I am sure is not made out by the *fact*. True, gentlemen have appealed most eloquently to our sympathies in behalf of the suffering poor of this city, and the great necessity of the laboring and industrious portion of this population: Well, Sir, Middlesex is made up of just such individuals—and in Framingham and elsewhere are individuals liable to suffer long and much in consequence of right lost and property depreciated. Tell us not, that every item of damage will be paid as it occurs:—*What section of this or any other bill ever provided for those consequential damages which occur to a town in its corporate capacity whenever its taxable property is depreciated in value.* Sir, it is but adding insult to injury to tell us that by diverting all our natural facilities for business no *injury* can be sustained. Again we say we would most cheerfully submit to this change in our premises were an exigency shown demanding it. The gentleman† in front of me says that they probably never shall take more water than the pond will supply—but that the banks may break away, or an aperture may open in the bottom of the pond and an underground drainage carry off these waters, and then he inquires very complacently *what will Boston do for water?* Sir, *should the bottom of this pond fall out*, and its waters be lost, it would be a ludicrous task for my friend to attempt to repair the injury by pouring in the adjacent ponds and streams. Again, Sir, we are urged to be liberal in our supply because the clouds of Heaven may refuse to give the "early and the latter rain" and these sources dry up;—Sir, the final conflagration of all things must come, but until then I anticipate the blessings of heaven will fall upon us as profusely as they hitherto have done,—should it not be so, no legislation present, or prospective can repair the injury. If from such causes the people suffer, and their enterprise fail, fail it must!

* Mr Wales. † Mr Wells.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steamship Caledonia was telegraphed on Monday morning and arrived at the wharf at noon. She left Liverpool on the 4th instant.

The Caledonia brought 102 passengers to Halifax; 88 came to Boston.

Wilmer & Smith's *European Times* says.

The commercial accounts from all parts of the country are desponding and gloomy. With the solitary exception of the Iron trade in which great activity prevails, owing to temporary causes, there is not a branch of manufacturing industry which is not suffering more or less under paralysis.

The gloom which hangs over business has been gradually deepening during the last six weeks—the last fortnight being the darkest of all. Under the most favorable circumstance, there seems little chance of seeing the new tariff on the statute book before the end of May; and it will be at least the middle of that month before the critical stage—the second reading—can have passed the upper branch of the Legislature.

The cotton market, more especially, is laboring under the effects of the general depression. The estimates of the new crop are now reduced to two millions of bales; and yet, in the face of this falling off in the staple, the price continues so low, that the rates which rule in this market involve a loss of not less than twenty shillings per bale, on a comparison with the prices which prevail in America.

The money market is in a very unsatisfactory state. Cash is scarce and dear, and nothing but first rate paper, and that at short dates, stands the least chance of discount in the London market. The railway projectors get their acts slowly and unsatisfactorily, and it is clear that a large number of the schemes before Parliament must be rejected. Months will elapse before the money which the Government has locked up—the ten per cent. on the amount of the capital—can find its way into general circulation, and thereby relieve the "tightness" which prevails.

The corn market, pending the discussions of the Government scheme, is, like all the produce markets, in a complete state of stagnation. Prices vary but little, and parties merely purchase from hand to mouth to satisfy their immediate requirements.

The Hamburg correspondent of the Times, under date of the 28th ult, says, the emigration from Germany to the United States this year would have been very great, if it had not been that the Oregon question deters many from going, as they fear a war. The uncertainty about the new tariff in the United States prevents goods from going forward, and will greatly lessen the receipts of duties in the United States for the first half of this year, so that the apprehension of war is almost as bad as war itself.

THE BRITISH TARIFF. The "great and comprehensive measure" of Sir Robert Peel has passed through another stage in its progress towards its legislative finale. The second reading after a week's debate, was carried by a majority of 88, which is a minution of 9, as compared with the first great parliamentary division that followed its introduction into the House of Commons.

The speech of Sir Robert Peel, in closing the debate on the second reading, was another of those elaborate, well-reasoned arguments, pregnant with [illegible] which have characterized one and all of the speeches delivered by this great statesman during the progress of the bill. The liberality of its tone and the large political and economic truths which it evolved, have increased the chasm between him and the old Tory party.

PARLIAMENT. The English Tariff and the Irish Coercion Bill; the bane and antidote of the Government. The latter measure is being fiercely assailed, and, in truth, with much force, by the opposition; for it proceeds upon a principle repugnant to every principle of civil liberty—that of punishing the innocent with the guilty.

GREAT BATTLES IN INDIA—WAR ENDED.—Since the departure of the Unicorn, further advices have been received from India. Two more great battles have been fought in India between the British and Sikh armies, both terminating in decisive victory to the former. The first was under the command of Sir H. Smith, and the latter Sir Hugh Gough, which was perhaps one of the most bloody on record. In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army of the enemy has been driven headlong over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, cannon (56 pieces), baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain—his all, in fact, wrested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry; and in that of Sir Hugh Gough's, the Sikhs lost 12,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. The English had 300 men killed, 13 of whom were officers, and 2500 wounded, of whom 101 were officers. Her Majesty's 53d and 62d regiments suffered enormously. General Dicke and Brigadier Taylor are among the dead.

The action commenced in the morning, and the work of destruction had closed by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. An awful sacrifice of life took place on the Sutlej, in attempting to cross which, our troops mowed down thousands of the flying foe, and those who escaped the fire were drowned in the stream. This victory has put the finishing stroke to the war.

Sir Robert Peel, on the evening of Thursday, proposed a vote of thanks to the Indian army, which he did in the highest strain of eloquence and impassioned feeling. The beauty of the eulogy was in fine harmony with facts and truth. The Commander-in-Chief and the Governor General are to be elevated to the Peerage.

From France we do not find anything of much interest. The news from Algeria is of the same character as the preceding month. There had been some skirmishing with Abd-el-Kader.

Spain was in an uneasy state. In Belgium there was a "ministerial crisis." Since the resignation of M. Van de Weyer, there has been no cabinet.

Some of the rich Polish nobles resident in Paris sold shares in the French railways to the amount of £80,000 sterling, to send the proceeds to their insurgent countrymen.

The difference between railway scrip property at the present prices and at those of September last is a reduction in value of from fifty to sixty millions.

MR. MCLANE. His excellency the American Minister was prevented by indisposition from attending the Queen's drawing room on the 19th ult; but Mrs. McLane, the lady of his Excellency, was present, and also the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Ganesvoort Melville.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE FRENCH COURT. Private letters mention that the preparations for the visit of Queen Victoria to the King and Queen of the French were proceeding without intermission at the Tuileries, Neuilly, St. Cloud, and Versailles, and particularly at the Trianon.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS. The greatest activity continues in all the dockyards in England, and the recruiting for the army is still going on with great spirit. 6000 soldiers were ordered to India, 3000 of which were to proceed by the overland mail route. It is now stated that the order will be recinded. There is a rumor current that an additional number will proceed to Canada.

INDIAN CORN. This article continues to arrive in great quantities in the principal ports of this country, and is already becoming one of great consumption. In Liverpool we have several flour dealers and bakers who put forth Indian corn, Indian flour, and bread made of Indian flour, as the prominent article of sale.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, April 16.

PASSAGE OF THE NOTICE RESOLUTION—MR. CRITTENDEN'S FORM—"AMICABLE SETTLEMENT" VOTE 40 TO 14.

The Senate was crowded to-day in anticipation of the final vote on the Oregon notice. Most of the members of the House were present; also the foreign Ministers, Gen. Scott, Mr. Cushing and other distinguished citizens.

Mr. Crittenden spoke about two hours, reviewing the history of the question, but refraining from discussion of the title.

The Express gives the following account of the subsequent proceedings:—

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, said he would forego a reply to the speech which had been offered upon this question. He, also, would vote to lay the Resolutions, reported by himself, upon the table. This was done, and the House Resolutions were called up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Johnson moved Mr. Crittenden's Resolutions as a substitute for those of his own, inserting the word *amicable* before settlement in the preamble and resolution. Mr. Allen moved to amend the preamble by substituting the words of the message declaring that the time had come for maintaining our just rights upon the question.

Mr. Pennybacker of Va. improved this inopportune moment to define his position. He advocated compromise, but preferred the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden.

The voting now commenced, and excited great interest in the Senate.

Mr. Johnson modified his resolutions so as to read as written by Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Allen's amendment was then rejected by a vote of 32 to 22, and the House Resolutions were rejected, and Mr. Crittenden's adopted by a vote of 30 to 24.

Mr. Allen now rose to denounce the action of the Senate for refusing to pass the House Resolutions. He did so, and to the end in a perfect furor of passion; and in a manner and in language calculated to disgrace the Senate.

Mr. Crittenden said he could not listen without impatience to such an attack upon the Senate. "Upon what meat has this our Cæsar fed, that he has grown so big!" Who gave him power to lecture the Senate!—to sit in judgment upon its acts!—to stand up as assailant upon this question? Sir, said Mr. C., that gentleman knows not how to estimate his own position, or the dignity of this body.

He stands forth, like Achilles in his tent, and assumes to lord it over every one who does not concur with him.

Mr. Allen made some explanations, to which Mr. Crittenden rejoined, with much greater severity than before, and in a manner so pointed as to make his remarks personal and scarifying to a degree almost unexampled.

The question was then called for and taken, and the resolution of Mr. Crittenden was adopted by a vote of 40 to 14,—Mr. Colquitt and Mr. Yulee being absent—as follows:—

AYES—Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge.

NOES—Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Thomas Clayton, Dickinson, Evans, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jeuness, Semple, Sturgeon, Westcott.

One of the resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden was the following,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give the British government the notice required by its said second article for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven."

In the House, the jurisdiction bill was discussed by Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, Mr. Wood of N. Y., Mr. S. Jones, Mr. Wick and others, and [illegible] nearly all the members being in the Senate chamber.

MONDAY, April 20.

The important action of the Senate to-day was a motion to *disagree to House amendments* upon on the Oregon question, was called up soon after the morning business was over.

Mr. Mangum, of N. C. moved that the Senate disagree.

Mr. Allen moved to agree with the House, and the latter motion took preference. The Senate then declined to agree, 21 to 29, by the following vote:

YEAS—Allen, Ashley, Achison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breeze, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickenson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Jenness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Turney—21.

NAYS—Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thomas Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnigan, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearse, Phelps, Speight, Upham, Webster, Wescott, Woodbridge, Yulee—29.

Mr. Davis asked leave to record his vote, coming in late as he did and having been detained by indisposition.

Mr. Benton hoped not, as it was against the rule. Mr. Crittenden also hoped the same thing and Mr. Davis withdrew his request.

The first business in the House, this morning, was a Resolution offered by Charles Jared Ingersoll, that when the House adjourn on Thursday, the 30th of April, it will adjourn to meet again on the following Monday. The intention is to ventilate the Hall during the two days.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., was anxious to know if the Races did not commence this day.

Mr. Ingersoll said he did not know whether they did or not.

Mr. Jones said that the resolutions, as he understood, had usually been adopted in reference to the races.

A message was announced from the President of the United States, whereupon the committee rose, and the message was read.

The Executive in announcing Mr. Ingersoll's resolution in regard to the secret service fund, gives his reason at length for declining the established precedents of the Government. To violate these precedents, he says, would be a violation of a great public duty. If the information was given in reference to one administration, it would have to be given in reference to all, in war as in peace. Great detriment to the public interests would ensue from the publication of such information as was called for by the Resolution.

The reasons of the Executive are given at length, and being given, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said they were tame and timed. Mr. Ingersoll said that he was somewhat surprised by the refusal of the Executive to give the information, but re-affirmed that the information he sought for, would sustain all the charges he had made upon his own responsibility, as a member of this House, he asserted that the charges he had made were susceptible of proof.

Evidence in one case he thought was palpable. The President had said that no communication was to be found in the State Department calling for a special mission to England in 1841. But he had before him the records of the Committee room which showed that such an application had been made by the Secretary of State in a communication to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The communication he thought had been made to the chairman, Mr. Adams, by letter.

Mr. Adams said he remembered no such letter, and if one had been received, he should have remembered it. An application had unquestionably been made for such a mission, but it was the first time that he had supposed such a mission was secret, or that there was anything treasonable in proposing a mission to England.

Mr. Ingersoll said the fact sustained his charge, and all his charges could be sustained, though he proposed to go no further in the question.

Mr. King said that, if he had been surprised at the charges of the members from Pennsylvania, he was doubly surprised at what had since occurred. Not one of the charges had been sustained, which had been made, and the outrage and responsibility of making them must fall upon the head of him who had made charges which he could not sustain.

The previous question followed, and was sustained by a vote of 116 to 62, and the message and papers were then ordered to be printed.

The Senate Oregon resolutions were then taken up, and a motion made by Mr. Gentry, of Tenn., *to recede* from the House amendments.—The yeas and nays were called, and the House refused; yeas 87, nays 95. [The majority was only 6 at first, but votes were changed.]

The House then decided to insist—yeas 99, nays 83.

A Committee of Conference was then ordered and out of order, as was argued by Mr. Dromgoole. After great confusion the order was reconsidered, yeas 89, nays 34.

This done in a confusion that was more like Bedlam than a respectable legislature to-day, the House adjourned 83 to 28.

It is agreed on all hands that Webster has come out of the contest triumphantly, and that Ingersoll is flat on his back.

TUESDAY, April 21.

In the Senate a message was received from the House, insisting upon its amendments to the Notice resolutions, and asking a conference, having appointed Messrs. C. J. Ingersol', Owen and Hilliard, to conduct said conference on the part of the house.

Mr. Allen then moved that the Senate recede from its amendment. Mr. Calhoun inquired if it was in order, and Mr. Mangum having suggested the postponement of the subject until 1 o'clock, in consequence of the thinness of the Senate, it was acquiesced in, and the regular order of business proceeded in.

A private bill was debated for a short time, and at 1 o'clock Mr. Allen renewed his motion to recede from the amendment of the Senate to the House resolution of notice adopted on Thursday last.

Mr. Haywood said that it would be first in order to respond to the call of the House for a conference.

After a brief conversation between Messrs. Allen, Haywood, Calhoun and Crittenden on the points of order,

The President declared that Mr. Allen's motion had precedence, being the first offered, and the question being taken it was decided in the negative, and the Senate refused to recede from its amendment.

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Jenness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Turney—20.

NOES—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, T. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Co'quitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, La., Johnson, Md., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—31.

Mr. Haywood then moved to appoint a committee of Conference, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mangum said the rules required the committee to be appointed by ballot, and on his motion it was so ordered.

The voting having been gone through with, the ballots were counted, and Messrs. Berrien, Haywood and Corwin, were elected. The vote was as follows—

Berrien 30; Corwin 30: Haywood 29.
Allen 15; Cass 14; Crittenden 6.
Dix 4; Sevier 4; Semple 4.
Atchinson 3; Benton 3; J. M. Clayton 3.
Houston 2; Pennybacker 1; Bright 1.
Colquitt 1; Calhoun 1; Turney 1.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

The House passed the Resolution asking a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes between the two Houses on the Resolution giving Notice of the termination of the Convention of 1827. A committee of three was appointed, and a message was, accordingly, sent to the Senate. [illegible] the Smithson Institute was called up, but was further postponed.

The House occupied the day in discussing the Bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes in Oregon territory.

All these Oregon Bills look to the assumption of exclusive jurisdiction, territorial and personal, after the termination of the Convention.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

IN SENATE. As soon as the journal had been read, Mr. Webster rose and said that he was in the daily receipt of so many inquiries as to the probable progress of the sub-Treasury bill, that he desired to put a few questions to the committee on finance, and he hoped the chairman would not find it inconsistent with his duty to answer them.

He was no panic-maker, and his only object was to allay panic. The country was now eminently prosperous and he desired it should remain so.

What he desired to ask was, first, when the committee would probably report the bill; secondly, whether they proposed any and what amendments to its provisions; and lastly, at about what period they thought action would be had upon it.

Mr. Lewis replied that he was unable to answer the first question of the honorable Senator.

The committee had determined to give precedence to the warehousing bill, which had been made the special order for the second Monday in May, and had farther determined to report bills for the establishment of branch mints at Charleston and New York, which would first be considered in order that any evil effects anticipated from the establishment of the sub-Treasury might be averted.

In view, too, of the large amount of public money on deposite in the banks, and the present expansion of those institutions, it had been agreed that the specie clause should not go into effect until the 1st. of January next.

Mr. Webster thanked the chairman for the information.

After some unimportant business, Mr. Jarnagin called up the resolution offered by him on the 10th inst., requesting the President to furnish the Senate with an account of all payments from the secret service fund, and the vouchers therefor, from the 4th of March, 1825, to the present time.

The resolution being before the Senate, Mr. Webster said he had a few remarks to make in reference to an answer from the President to a similar resolution in the House of Representatives.

In the first place he was happy to say that he entirely approved of the refusal of the President to communicate the information asked for, as he could not have given it without a violation of duty.

It might be thought, Mr. W. said, knowing that no money was paid out of the secret service fund without the authority of the President, that he would desire to have the items made public for the purpose of his own vindication, but the personal considerations were too trifling to allow them to interfere with a great public principle.

STEAMER OREGON. This costly boat, recently put on the Stonington route, but originally intended for the Hudson river, got on to the rocks in passing through Hurl Gate on her passage to New York. By assistance of the ferry boat Astoria, and the Traveller from New Haven, the passengers were saved without difficulty or much alarm. It is said the boat will be got off without great damage and can be repaired and made as staunch and strong as before. The New York papers attribute the accident to the great length of the Oregon: and the pilot is reported to have said, that he has never taken her through the "Gate," without great anxiety.

A COWHIDING. Yesterday, the Rev. Joseph Mash was assaulted as he was leaving the counting house of the Glass Factory, by a son of Mr. Benjamin Haines. The cause of the assault was the recent publications of Mr. Mash. [Yarmouth Register.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, is talked of in this city. It is much needed.

The President in his communication to Congress states that only $5169 of the secret service fund was used during the time Mr. Webster was in the Department of State. This of course was expended by the President, as his certificate that the money is expended is all the voucher ever given, and the fund is under his exclusive control.

President Polk states that he has not yet used any of this fund, but that he should not hesitate to do it if occasion required it. He adds, that by a law of 1810, this fund has been used by the President, upon his certificate only, without any account or statement of the object.

A letter from an officer of Gen. Taylor's army on the Rio Grande, says, the Mexicans here in Matamoras, on the opposite bank of the river, have 1500 regulars and 600 militia.

Gen. Ampudia is some two or three days march distant, with 3500 or 4000 regulars, and a few militia; besides these, conscripts are daily arriving, which will probably swell their numbers to some 7000 or 8000. We have considerably less than 3000 effective men.

Matamoras is much superior to what I had expected. The houses appear to be made of brick or stone, and some are quite large. It contains at least 1500 or 2000 inhabitants.

A NEW METHOD OF TEACHING. A correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille writing from the Seminole country, states that he met there a teacher who had, to overcome the great difficulty of making the Indian children get their lessons, resorted to a curious expedient. He had a black-board on which he wrote letters, and would then affix small rewards say beads, &c., to those who would shoot with the least hesitation the letter he would name, and so with sylables, and finally words—thus literally "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

The St. Louis Evening Gazette, of the 8th inst., says: "One of our neighbors, a dealer in crockery, sold yesterday a large bill of ware to go to Santa Fe; and the most interesting part of the purchase is, that the purchaser preferred broken sets—observing that his customers wanted a variety of colors!—thus taking off all the refuse stock.

The French government keep 80,000 soldiers in Algiers to protect 50,000 settlers. The expenses of the War Depattment for the past year were $60,000,000, a great deal more than that of the English government, with all their colonial territory.

RAW cotton constitutes HALF of our exports; MANUFACTURED cotton HALF that of Great Britain. These, as an exchange paper well observes, are MORAL facts, worthy to be considered by both countries, before engaging in war.

COURT STREET is to be widened, near the head of Hanover street, in a line with the new block recently erected on the Rayner estate, cutting off Mrs. Nichols's confectionary, and Mr. Kidder's apothecary store. [Atlas.

The affairs of the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank, Nantucket, have been thoroughly examined, and the character of Hon. Barker Burnell, proved to be entirely free from imputation. [Mail.

Germany is an extensive consumer of the produce of our soil,—and of all countries in Europe, is that which admits all our produce, *without any exception*, at the very lowest rates of duty.

MARRIAGES

In this city, 9th inst, by Rev Mr Gray, Mr Thomas C. Newcomb to Miss Phebe Josephine, daughter of Col Peter Dunbar.

20th inst, by Rev Mr Stow, Mr Wm. E. Smith to Miss Harriet S., second daughter of Mr Ebenezer Torrey.

By Rev Mr Cleveland, Mr Daniel Sullivan to Mrs Ann Stevens.

10th inst, by Rev Mr Raymond, Rev Z. M. Smith, Principal of the Provincetown Seminary, to Miss Hannah N. Small of Provincetown.

By Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Aaron Wheeler of Acton, to Miss Phebe E. Rogers of Boston; Mr Emerson P. Dodge of Boston, to Miss Priscilla A. Rust of H[illegible]

In Cambridge, 9th inst, by Rev Mr Newell, Mr Joseph Cutler to Miss Sarah Ann Warland.

In Brighton, on Thursday evening, by Rev Mr Whitney, Mr Heliodorus Wellington of this city, to Miss Ann C. White of B.

In Salem, 19th inst, by Rev Mr Moulton, Mr Freeborn G. Colby to Mrs Hannah Bailey.

In Newburyport, Mr Joseph H. Bragdon, to Miss Julia A. Stanwood. Daniel B. Cobb of Bartlett, N. H., to Miss Ellen M. Bragdon of N.

In Danvers, by A. A. Abbott, Esq., Mr John Clements to Mrs Elizabeth Gilford.

In Newbury, Mr Ebenezer Perkins of Newbury, to Miss Lucy E. Childs of Newburyport.

In Portsmouth, NH, 13th inst, Mr Harvey Hills of Franklin, Mass, to Mary E., daughter of the late Wm Ham of P.

In Wickland, Nelson co, Ky, 7th inst. Hon David L. Yulee, U. S. Senator, from Florida, to Miss Nannie C, daughter of Hon Charles A. Wickliffe, late Postmaster General.

DEATHS.

In this city, 18th inst, of consumption, Miss Abigail Cunningham, 30.

20th inst, Mary R., wife of Mr Wm Nash, 42.

22d inst, at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, of croup, Caroline E., only daughter of Chas H. and Elizabeth Almy, 3 yrs 5 mos.

19th inst, Elizabeth Z., only daughter of Joshua B. and Mary Grant, 6 yrs 9 mos.

19th inst, of consumpton, Mr Eben Brown, 31.

Orlando H., son of Asa Wilbur, 16.

On Friday, Henrietta Maria, twin daughter of Chas Henry and Mary Roulstone, 5 yrs.

In Chelsea, 15th inst, Mr Levi V. R. Moore, 45.

In Newton, 16th inst, Dea Elijah F. Woodward, 59.

In Medford, 18th inst, Mrs Tabitha Bowles, 84.

In Newton, Upper Falls, 20th ult, Mr Newell Ellis, 72.

In West Cambridge, 17th inst, suddenly, Mr Charles H. Fletcher, 45.

In West Newton, 20th inst, Charles M. Page, 24.

In Natick, 8th inst, Benoni Muzzey, 86. He was a revolutionary pensioner. [Vermont papers please copy.

In Worcester, 14th inst, Edward Palfray, Esq, 41, for many years editor of the Salem Advertiser.

In Roxbury, on Friday, William C. Hunneman, Jr, 44; 8th inst, Mrs Catherine Downer, 65.

In Newburyport, Lucy, relict of the late Levi Mills, Esq. 86.

In South Weymouth, 21st inst, after a long and distressing illness, the wife of Rev Wales Lewis, 47.

In Newbury, (Bellville,) Mary Ann O., wife of Mr George G. Flanders, 27 yrs 4 mos.

In Salem, 20th inst, Mary Ellen, youngest child of Capt Benj Tay of Woburn, 7.

In Portland, 14th inst, John Fitz Henry Mussey, Esq, son of John Mussey, Esq. of P., 30—a graduate of Harvard University, of the class of

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ Waite, Pierce, & Co., 1 Cornhill, have "Uncle John," or "It is too much trouble," a neat 18 mo. vol. from the press of Harper & Brothers.—Mary Orme is the author. Also, "Peers and Commoners" a novel by Mrs. Gore, making No. 78 of "the select series."

☞ Dr. Isaac Colby has sent us a pamphlet entitled "What is Homœopathy." We cannot tell him we cannot stop to read what he has told us in said pamphlet; but if any one wants to see it, we make mention that it is published by Otis Clapp, in School street, 24 pages.

Police Court. A woman named Achsa Miller was examined yesterday on complaint of the City Marshal, for keeping a disreputable house at No. 3 Harvard street Place. She had a small child in her arms, but it failed to excite the expected sympathy of the Court, and Achsa was locked up in default of bail in $250 to appear at the May term of the Municipal Court.

Ingrate. John O'Brien, an Irish jintleman with numerous and industrious *lisantry* to support, (we don't vagabonds carry fine-tooth combs?) was committed for in the house of correction for three months.

Petty thefts. John Curley and Patrick Kneeland were up for stealing a small quantity of lumber from Wm. N. Hendley and Jonathan Brown. Curley was convicted and fined $8 and costs—Kneeland's case was continued till to-day.

Assault. William Perry was fined $4 and the cost for an unprovoked assault on Mr. Ira Pierce. [Mail.

From Mexico. The latest accounts from this distracted country, represent it as on the eve of another revolution. Mr. Dimond at Vera Cruz on the 3d of April, told Capt. Collins of the Atlanta, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst., that if he would wait till 3 o'clock, he *might see fun;* at that hour the Republicans and the Santa Anna party, united, were to declare against the Government. Capt. Collins further reports that Mr. Dimond informed him that the Government troops were so disposed of that they could not act against the insurgents. Further news may be anxiously looked for.

A letter at Charleston, from Havana states that Gen. Almonte had arrived there in the steamer and on landing went at once to Santa Anna and they were closeted for several hours. It was reported that they would leave at once for Vera Cruz.

An Original Anecdote. Capt. K. one of the shrewdest steamboat captains, caught a "Jeremy Diddler" on board his boat one day, as he was making a passage from Boston to "down East," and treated him up in good style. It seems the fellow had a traverse to get clear of paying his fare, and stated to the clerk that he had paid, but had lost his ticket. Whom did you pay? asked the clerk. Why rather guessed it was the captain. So K. was summoned to the conference. Oh yes, yes, says Capt. K., appears to me I do recollect. Let me see, you gave me a five dollar bill? Yes, says Diddler, I did. And I gave you your change in half dollars, didn't I? (The fare was only half a dollar competition was high.) Yes, says Jeremy, that's so, I recollect it perfectly. Very well, says Capt. K., I can't dispute your word for anything—but, if you please, *I should like to see the halves!* The fellow was nipped when he least expected it. He could not produce the halves and had to fork out his fare. [Portland Argus.

Terrible Fire on Long Island. There has been a tremendous fire on Long Island. It commenced at 10 o'clock on Sunday, ran about six miles, and would reach the South Turnpike, about 10 miles west of Babylon village.

It is said to be the most destructive fire which has occurred for many years. It started nearly two miles away from the railroad, and the fact that no trains were on Sunday, tends to exonerate the company in this case.

It has burnt over the lands of Platt, Carel, Mr. Post, Dr. Carle, and Many others. It began in the Suffolk county, and escaped from a coal pit in charge of and owned by Daniel Bedle.

Mr. Osborne, M.C. from Michigan was divorced in the Court of that State, and within a few days after his divorce married another woman. At a recent term of the same court, the decree of divorce was vacated and annulled, and Mr. Osborn is now the husband of two wives.

Visit of the Queen to the French Court. Private letters mention that the preparations for the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the King and Queen of the French, were proceeding without intermission at the Tuilleries, Yeuilly, St. Cloud and Versailles, and particularly at the Trianon.

Stick a Pin Here. The London Chronicle of the 7th ult., contains an article upon the conquests of England in India, in which occurs the following remarkable passage: "*We can never govern India well as we ought, until we possess the whole of*

Fire at Santa Cruz. West Indies. Capt. Gray of Havana we have received intelligence of an extensive conflagration at Santa Cruz on the 24th ult. Several stores and dwelling houses were consumed.

The National Fair—for the exhibition of American Manufactures is to take place in Washington next month. A close and tight building is now in course of erection, for the occasion, *five hundred feet in length and ninety to one hundred feet in*

The Superintendent of the City Schools of Boston. The Common Council have voted, by 10 to 9, not to appoint a superintendent of the public schools in this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bartlett Pear Scions.

500 SCIONS of the BARTLETT PEAR, in good order for Grafting.

—ALSO—

Scions of the BALDWIN and other sorts of Apples, for sale by HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Grass Seeds.

HERDS GRASS, Northern and Southern RED TOP, Red Northern, Southern and Western CLOVER Seed, for sale at the lowest prices, by HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, wishing to leave this part of the country, offers his Farm for sale, containing 170 acres of prime land, with necessary buildings. JAMES DAVIS.
Waltham, April 25, 1846. 6m

Notice

Is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of REUBEN WINCH,
late of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to WARREN NIXON, Admr.
Framingham, April 14, 1846. 3w ap25

Notice!!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors to the last will and testament of NEWELL ELLIS,
late of Newton, in the county of Middlesex, trader, deceased, testate, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to OLIVER PLIMPTON, } Executors.
JOSIAH H. CARTER, }
Newton, April 14, 1846. 3w* ap25

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

To be sold at Public Auction, by leave of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middlesex, all the Real Estate of Mary E. Leland, and Cynthia D. Leland, minors, and children of the late Simon Leland, late of Sherburne, deceased.—The Sale to be on the premises, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, at three o'clock P. M. Said estate is situated in the north part of Sherburne; it consists of about four Acres, being a part of the farm of the late Jesse Daniels, deceased. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.
EMUEL LELAND 2d, Guardian.
Sherburne, April 25. 3w.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

SPRING DRY GOODS,

—AT THE—

LADIES' EXCHANGE,

192 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

WE would invite the attention of buyers—wholesale and retail—to our Spring assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

as it surpasses any thing we have exhibited in previous seasons—and the prices are on all articles lower than ever. Buyers should remember that at this establishment, not only the

RICHEST AND BEST GOODS,

may be found, but also

Domestic and Foreign Staple Goods

of every description, and that the *purchaser of a ninepenny calico will be waited upon as politely as the buyer of a* FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR SHAWL.

IF YOU WANT A SHAWL,

you can find here all kinds, *from fifty cents to five hundred dollars,*

IF YOU WANT A DRESS,

we commence at *sixpence a yard* and go up very *gradually* to $2, and from this to *ten dollars a yard*—embracing every article which is desirable, from a *Calico* to the most costly *Velvet.*

IF YOU WANT

LINEN OR COTTON FABRICS,

here you will find every thing, from *Unbleached Cottons and Common Crash* to the finest *Cambrics, Damasks, Laces, &c.*

IF YOU WANT

COAT, VEST OR PANTS,

FOR MEN OR BOYS, here you can suit yourself.

IF YOU ARE

COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING,

here you can find a complete assortment of FURNISHING ARTICLES.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE

MOURNING DEPARTMENT,

where every article of mourning can be found. Great care has been taken in this department to have *suits to match,* in all the best shades of Black, and to have fabrics that we can warrant.

There is usually so much HUMBUG IN ADVERTISEMENTS, that we will not say here that we *have the finest store, the largest stock, and the lowest prices,* of any in town; but we will say that you may look through the city, and then come to us, *and if you find our prices as much* LOWER as you will find *our assortment* LARGER and BETTER, you will be *the best medium* of advertising we can have; for we prefer the *good word of one customer to a dozen Editors.*

THE BEST PUFF

we ever had was from an *honest,* though humble, *fellow citizen,* who said to a friend, that "he found the *Ladies' Exchange the place for the* POOR MAN *to go to, for he got his money's worth.*"

BEWARE

Of those who advertise themselves "one price stores," and yet *vary in their price to you;* they are more to be feared than those who do not show *false colors.* The virtue of one price, is to name the *very lowest* YOU CAN TAKE, without trying to get the market price.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

"ONE PRICE ONLY."

OPPOSITE THE MARLBORO' HOTEL.
ap25

Barn Door Rollers.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS,—for sliding doors to Barns, &c.—for sale by G. H. & H. RICHARDS, 109 State st.
ap18 3m

To Let.

A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP and TOOLS, situated in Milton, near Blue Hill. Inquire of ENOCH DICKERMAN, at the Store near by.
Milton, April 18, 1846. 3w*

Notice.

THIS is to certify that I give my son, GEORGE SANGER, his time to act for himself, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
DAVID SANGER, Jr.
Sherburne, April 18, 1846. 3w*

Caution.

ON the eve of 12th April, HENRY G. WILKING, OF HENRY G. GIFFORD, a minor, left my employ without any just cause. I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall claim wages of any person that gives him employment.
JAMES H. GIFFORD.
South Walpole, April 18, 1846. 3w*

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of "The Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company," will be held at their office in Georgetown, on Tuesday, May 5th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the choice of Directors, and to act on any other business that may come before them.
WM. BOYNTON, Secretary.
Georgetown, April 18, 1846. 3w

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Emily V. Jones left my bed and board on the 8th instant, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
LAWSON JONES.
Hopkinton, April 18, 1846. 3w*

Doors, Blinds and Sashes.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT....SOUTH END.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice, that they have taken the Lofts over No 613 Washington street, next door north of the Worcester Railroad Bridge, where they are now receiving DOORS, BLINDS and SASHES, of every size and variety, which they intend keeping constantly for sale, at the lowest prices. Any size out of the usual course manufactured at short notice.

—ALSO—

☞ Sashes GLAZED, if wanted.

TODD & JENKINS.
Boston, April 18, 1846. 6w*

Swine for Sale.

A STOCK of BREEDING SWINE, consisting of twenty Sows and three Boars, will be sold separately or together, to suit purchasers, upon application to the subscriber. The merits of this stock are so well known and highly appreciated that I have sold 115 shoats and pigs in one year at my yard to people who have come after them, and this in a region where comparatively but few swine are kept.

The present opportunity is a favorable one for any person who wishes to engage in the business the present season. Applications or inquiries by mail, will be attended to, if post paid. WILLIAM B. EARLE.
Leicester, April 18, 1846. 3w

HEWINS & THAYER,

Wholesale Druggists,

NO. 35 CENTRAL STREET,

(BETWEEN KILBY AND BROAD STREETS,)
ap11 BOSTON. tf

Window Glass.

HEWINS & THAYER, Agents for the Proprietors of the CLYDE GLASS WORKS, have on hand and are now receiving, 4000 boxes of this celebrated manufacture, which is warranted superior to any Cylinder Glass ever manufactured or sold in America.

—ALSO ON HAND—

An assortment of Cheap Glass from the New Jersey Factories, embracing all desirable sizes. Irregular sizes made to order, such as Coach, Car and Lamp Glass.

HEWINS & THAYER,
No 35 Central st, between Kilby and Broad sts.
Boston, April 11, 1846. tf

Linseed Oil.

5000 GALLONS from the New Bedford press, very superior and equal to Dutch or English Oil.

HEWINS & THAYER, Agents,
No 35 Central st., (between Kilby and Broad sts.)

—ALSO—

For sale as above, Boston and Philadelphia WHITE LEAD, and a full assortment of PAINTS, dry and ground in Oil.
Boston, April 11, 1846. tf

Commissioners' Notice.

MIDDLESEX ss. APRIL 1, 1846.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for said county, Commissioners with full power to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of ANNE BALMER, late of Stoneham, in said county, deceased, insolvent, hereby give notice that they will meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Blanchard of Medford, in said County, on Thursday, the 30th day of April current, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and examine said claims. JOHN H. WRIGHT, } Comissioners.
SAML. BLANCHARD, }
ap11 3w

Valuable Books.

DOWNING'S Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture. 1 vol. 8 mo. Downing's Cottage Residences, Downing's Fruit Trees of America. The Rose Fancier's Manual. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory.—Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant. 1 vol. 8mo. Do. Florist's Guide. Do. Fruit Cultivator's Manual Mrs. London's Ladies Flower Garden Companion. Dr. Dana's Muck Manual. The Canary Bird Fancier. Rural Economy, by Bousingault. Stewart's Stable Economy. &c., &c., for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington St.

BOLTON BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, while presenting his *sincere* thanks to those who have so kindly patronized him as a teacher, with much regret informs them and others that circumstances require that his School should henceforth be discontinued. JOHN E. FRY.
Bolton, 4th mo, 4th, 1846. 3w*

Hats and Caps.

I would call your attention to my large and splendid stock of HATS and CAPS, selected for the present and approaching season. They are of much larger variety of patterns than heretofore, and can be sold at less prices.

FRENCH HATS of my own importation; LEGHORNS, and all kinds of STRAW GOODS.

☞ Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories, 173 Washington street. WM. M. SHUTE.
ap18 6w

QUINCY HALL

AGRICULTURAL WARE HOUSE AND SEED STORE.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON offer for sale to Farmers and Dealers in Seeds, their stock of pure and genuine Field and Garden Seeds, among which are:

10,000 lbs.	pure Northern Clover.		600 bus	Northern Herds Grass.	
10,000	" Western	do	250 "	Ohio	do
1,500	" White dutch	do	500 "	Northern Red Top.	
500	" Lucerne		500 "	Southern	do
200 bus	Bedford Oats.		200 "	R. I. Bent.	
175	" Barley.			Black Sea Wheat.	
350	" Marrowfat Peas.			Golden Straw do	
Early Peas—best varieties.				Italian do	
Early Beans—best varieties.				Orchard Grass.	
Buckwheat				Perennial Rye Grass.	
Millet				Kentucky Blue Joint.	

Also, for Root Crops, Hills Early Potatoes, Ruta Baga and other turnips, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Orange Carrot, White Carrot, Long Blood Beet, Large Dutch Parsnips, together with a choice assortment of Garden Vegetables, Herb, and Flower Seeds, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. 4w ap4

CAMBRIDGE

Furniture and Carpet Warehouse,

NEAR HARVARD COLLEGE.

THE subscribers, under the firm of WHITNEY, BRACKETT & Co., have constantly for sale at their Warerooms, an extensive assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part of

Bureaus, Tactes, Bedsteads, Couches, Secretaries,
Looking Glasses, Chairs, Clocks, Entry Lamps, &c.
Three Ply, fine and superfine Carpeting,
Painted Carpeting, of different widths,
Stair Carpeting and Rods,
Hair and Palm Leaf Mattrasses,
Feathers and Feather Beds,
Looking Glass Plates and Frames,
Glass and Britannia Ware.

Together with many other articles in the house furnishing line which persons in want are invited to call and examine.

A good assortment of Upholstery Goods constantly on hand.
WM. L. WHITNEY,
JAMES BRACKETT,
AUGUSTUS A. WHITNEY.
ap11 6m

MIDDLESEX ss. To the heirs at law and others interested in the estate of SAMPSON BRIDGES, late of Hopkinton, in said county, gentleman, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by Samuel D. Davenport the Executor therein named: You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County on the third Tuesday of May, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same.

And the said Executor is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, fourteen days, at least, previous thereto, and by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be ten days at least before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge, this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1846. S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
3w,

Notice.

MIDDLESEX ss. To the heirs at law and others interested in the estate of WILLIAM DRAPER, late of Natick in said County, Innholder, deceased, intestate.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, James Draper, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said County the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County on the third Tuesday of May next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same.

By order of the Judge of Probate.

Dated at Cambridge, this seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1846. ISAAC PISKE, Register.
ap18 3w*

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of Fruit and Forest Trees, of large and small sizes, which he will furnish to order, on very reasonable terms—among the ornamental Trees are Elms, from 1 to 4 inches in diameter—Chesnut, Maple, &c.—Large and small Apple and Pear Trees, from 1 to 4 inches, and various other Fruit Trees.

Orders may be sent to Newburyport Post Office.
LEWIS ROGERS.
Newburyport, March 28th. 1m

Scions, Grafting Wax, &c.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have just received 2000 Scions of the best varieties of Apples, Pears and Plums together with grafting wax, and grafting saws and chisels.

1000 Isabella Grape Cuttings.

A small lot of Buckthorn Plants.

They also have had raised for them, by an experienced fruit-grower in Middlesex County, a small but choice lot of Apple Trees, consisting in part of 300 Baldwins, 100 Hubbardston Nonsuch, 100 Porter, Summer and Winter sweetings, &c., and 1000 Currant Bushes.

At Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, South Market Street, Boston. 4w mh28

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been duly appointed by the Hon S. P. P. Fay to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of BENJAMIN GIBSON, late of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in their claims, and that we shall attend for service at the counting room of S. D. Davenport, in Hopkinton, the last Mondays in June, July, and August, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

S. D. DAVENPORT,
JOSEPH VALENTINE.
Dated at Hopkinton, April 6th, 1846. 3w ap11

The Rose Fancier's Manual.

THE ROSE FANCIER'S MANUAL, by Mrs Gore, 1 vol, 12mo.
Received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street. ap18

Just Published.

MARTYRIA: a Legend, wherein are contained Homilies, conversations and incidents of the reign of Edward the Sixth. Written by William Mountford, Clerk, first American edition with an introduction: 12mo.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. 134 Washington, opposite School Street. ap18

Bridgeman's Florist's Guide.

THE Florist's Guide, containing practical directions for the cultivation of animal, biennial, and perennial flowering plants, of different classes, herbaceous and shrubby, bulbous, fibrous, and tuberous rooted, including the double Dahlia, with a monthly calendar, containing instruction for the management of green-house plants throughout the year. The whole adapted to the climate of the United States. new and improved edition. By Thomas Bridgeman, Gardener, Seedsman, and Florist. 12mo. pp 173.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & Co. No. 134 Washington, opposite School Street. ap18

Johnson's Farmers Cyclopædia.

THE Farmers Encyclopedia and dictionary of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in agricultural chemistry. Adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers. Illustrated with numerous engravings of animals, implements, and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist. By Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq. F. R. S., Barrister at Law, Editor of the Farmers Almanac, corresponding member of the agricultural society of Kongsberg, the horticultural society of Maryland, etc. etc.

Adapted to the United States by Governor Emerson. In 1v. 8vo. pp 1165.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. ap18

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CONSTANTLY for sale a fine assortment of Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordions, Fifes, Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, &c. &c.

P. S. Just published, several new collections of music. Call at 9, Cornhill. ELIAS HOWE.
ap1 tf

VIOLIN WITHOUT A MASTER.

CONTAINING new and complete rules and exercises, with full directions in bowing and all necessary instructions to perfect the learner in the art of playing the violin. To which is added a large collection of popular airs, consisting of Marches, Quick Steps, Waltzes, Cotillions, Hornpipes, Reels, Dances and with several pieces arranged as Duetts. Call and examine—price 50 cents.
Published by ELIAS HOWE,
ap4 tf No. 9, Cornhill.

Nursery Trees.

THE subscriber has a variety of thrifty Fruit Trees in his nursery in Sherburne, that are now of good size and suitable for transplanting. He has the best kinds of Apple Trees, a few Cherry and Peach Trees and Quince Bushes. MICAH LELAND.
Sherburne, March 28, 1846. 4w

Oil Meal.

50 TONS in bags of 150 lbs each in lots to suit purchasers, for sale by HEWINS & THAYER, No. 35 Central street, between Kilby and Broad streets, Boston. The above is superior to any in market, and being roasted by steam process is free from the burnt and rancid taste which is found in Meal manufactured by the old method. Farmers will please call and examine. tf feb21

FOR SALE.

IN Cummington Village, Hampshire Co. Mass. is offered on very reasonable terms, a new and convenient Tannery with 4 Heaters, 60 Vats, Dwelling-Houses, &c. &c.; Wood and Bark. Also a lot of second hand Woollen Machinery. Possession immediately.
SETH WILLIAMS.
mh21 5w*

WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Water Privilege in the southeast part of Acton, below Col. Faulkner's Mills. Manufacturers and Millers are requested to call and examine. Inquire of the subscriber, or of Col. Faulkner.
JOEL CONANT.
Acton, March, 21 1846. 3w*

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS FOR 1846.

HOVEY & CO., having just completed their stock of Seeds for 1846, by the arrival of the steamship Cambria, offer for sale the most extensive collection in the country; no pains or expense having been spared to establish a correspondence, after a personal visit among the Seedsmen of England, Scotland and France, by which means every new and rare Vegetable or Flower Seed is immediately received after its introduction to Europe. Their stock of American Seeds is raised expressly for them by experienced growers, and every variety will be warranted of the best quality, particular attention having been taken to select only the most approved kinds, after a personal of their merits.

Some of the choicest varieties are here enumerated:—

Prince Albert Peas;	Early Hope Cabbage;
Cedo Nulli Peas;	Early Nonpariel Cabbage;
Early Warwick Peas;	Waite's Early Dwarf Cabbage;
Early Railway Peas;	Fine London Cauliflower;
New Grotto Peas;	Walcheria do (extra);
Finch's Victory Peas;	White's New Blood Beet;
Auvergne Peas;	New Early Dutch Carrot;
Skiring's Improved Ruta Baga;	Lioa's Paw Celery;
Early Snowball Turnips;	Seymour's Superb White do;
New Imperial Cabbage;	Giant Tomatoe, (weight 2 lbs.)

With many other superior varieties worthy the attention of cultivators.

FLOWER SEEDS—Upwards of 600 varieties of Flower Seeds, embracing a collection unequalled in variety and beauty; among which are collections of German Asters, Stocks, Hollyhocks, Poppies, Candytufts, Balsams, Zinnias, &c., &c., catalogues of which may be had *gratis* on application.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED—Red Top Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Lucerne, White Clover, Millet, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Rye, &c., &c. Also, fine mixtures of grasses, suitable for *Lawns and Pleasure Grounds.*

SEEDS IN BOXES—Put up for the retail trade at prices from $5, to $20. The seeds are labeled with directions for cultivation. A liberal discount allowed to dealers.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Green house and hardy Herbaceous plants, Dahlias, &c. &c., supplied from their extensive nurseries at Cambridge. Upwards of 1200 varieties of Roses, comprising a selection of kinds unsurpassed in beauty. A new Catalogue for 1846, has just been issued.

500 Roots of Myat's Victoria Rhuburb, the stems of which often weigh *two pounds each.*

GARDEN TOOLS—Improved Syringes, Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning Saws, Shears, Trowels, Weeding Forks, Rakes, Scuffles, Verge Cutters, &c. Also, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical Books.

Seeds, Plants and Trees carefully packed and forwarded to all parts of the Country. Catalogues gratis.

☞ A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.

HOVEY & CO.
April 4th. 7 Merchant's Row.

Farm for Sale.

TO THE OPULENT FARMER AND GENTLEMAN.

There is now offered for sale one of the handsomest Farms in New Hampshire, situated in the south part of Hopkinton, ten miles west from Concord upon the crown of Sugar Hill, so called. Said Farm contains 155 acres, bounded southerly by Weare line.

It is 310 rods long and 80 wide, running lengthways east and west, on a straight line; is fenced with a heavy stone wall, many of the division walls are double: 75 to 80 acres nearest the buildings is as level as a house floor, the residue is rolling but not mountainous. There is a young orchard principally engrafted fruit in full bearing; 20 acres of woodland of heavy growth, a plenty of Sugar Maple and other growth of wood. Said Farm bounds on five roads, two of which run north and south cross ways of the farm and in a most desirable neighborhood. School half a mile distant, about 3½ miles from Weare's Factory. The location of this farm cannot be surpassed in New Hampshire.

The buildings consist of a large square House with every convenience, wood-shed and pump under cover; the water is of the first quality. The farm is well watered and never fails. The barn is 105 feet long, with carriage-house, shed and hog house adjoining, all in good order. The farm is easy to carry on, and not a single rod of poor land can be found upon it. Any gentleman or farmer desirous of such a situation could not be disappointed in viewing this farm. Possession can be given immediately if desired.

A small farm of 40 or 50 acres would be taken in part payment.

Further particulars may be had on application to Hon Matthew Harvey, Hopkinton; Col Josiah Stevens, Gilmore & Clapp, Concord; Loring Barker, Esq., corner of Bow and Arrow streets, Charlestown, Mass; Ira Goodrich, Esq. Joy's Building, Boston; or of the subscriber on the premises.

BENJAMIN LITCHFIELD.
Hopkinton, April 11, 1846. 6w

Real Estate for Sale.

Situated in Foxboro', 20 miles from Boston, and half a mile from the half-way station on the Boston and Providence Railroad, consisting of a Grist Mill on a good stream of water, with a good run of stones, and 16 acres of very productive land, well stocked with good Fruit Trees.

Also,—150 acres of land in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of mowing, pasturing and valuable wood land. The tillage land is in a good state of cultivation, the mowing land is considered to be equal, if not the best land in town, the grass was sold on a part of it last season for $100, standing.

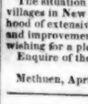
The above described property must be sold to close a mortgage. For terms, which will be made easy, inquire of STEPHEN BOYDEN, on the premises, or of JOSEPH KINGSBURY, (East Foxboro') near the Depot.
East Foxboro', April 11, 1846. 3w*

Farm for Sale.

A Farm and the buildings thereon, located three fourths of a mile east from the Village on the county road—containing over a hundred acres, twenty-three of which is woodland, and six of valuable peat meadow. The House is in a beautiful valley, having an ascending lawn in front which is skirted by an extensive and thrifty forest. In the rear of the house, and within a few rods flows the Sudbury river which forms a pond covering an area of eight acres. It is known in the neighborhood by the name of "Oakly Vale" from the lofty and venerable oaks which surround the dwelling, and which never fail to arrest the attention of the passing traveller.

The place is susceptible of being rendered highly profitable to the Farmer, or for a delightful residence to the man of taste, and leisure. For further information enquire of Mr. F. A. BILLINGS, 7 Elm St., Boston, or of Col. M. EDGELL near the premises. 3w ap11

FOR SALE IN METHUEN.



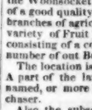
The subscriber offers for sale all his real estate situated in Methuen Village, about two miles from Andover Bridge.

Said Estate consists of a new and spacious Dwelling House, well finished in modern style with convenient outbuildings situate on a beautiful elevation commanding an extensive prospect—a substantial granite office—a garden containing three fourths of an acre in which is a variety of fruit trees of all kinds, and about twenty-two acres of land adjoining.

The situation of said estate in one of the most delightful villages in New England and in the immediate neighborhood of extensive and interesting manufacturing operations and improvements, renders it an object for any gentleman wishing for a pleasant situation.

Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
FREDERIC GEORGE.
Methuen, April 11th, 1846. 8w*

Farm for Sale.



Situated in Needham, about one mile from the East Meeting House on the road leading from Newton Upper Falls to Dedham, about 1¼ miles from the former, and 5 from the latter, within 10 miles of Boston and 2½ of the Worcester Railroad, and one of the contemplated route of the Woonsocket Railroad. Consisting of fifty acres of land of a good quality, well fenced, and adapted to the various branches of agriculture; about 10 acres of Woodland and a variety of Fruit Trees; the buildings are in good repair, consisting of a convenient House and Barn 30 by 42 and a number of out Buildings.

The location is one of the pleasantest in the vicinity.—A part of the land with the buildings, or the whole here named, or more may be had to accommodate the purchaser.

Also, the subscriber has one other Farm in the immediate vicinity which he offers for sale, as purchasers may have a choice. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
LAUREN KINGSBURY.
Needham, March 21, 1846. tf

Real Estate in Billerica, for Sale.

A very convenient, well built House, Barn, Chaise House, Wood House, and outhouses, and a good store, suitable for West India or English Goods, with about one acre of Land and a garden well stocked with Fruit Trees of various kinds—very pleasantly situated a few rods from the Meeting Houses and School Houses, on the main road from Boston to Lowell, built of the best materials, by the best workman. It is very convenient and well situated for a private residence, or for a genteel Boarding House—will be sold at a reasonable price if applied for soon, and part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

For terms and price, please apply to JOHN EAMES, Esq., at Billerica, or to EDWARD HOLBROOK, at Boston. 6w* ap11

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Grist Mill, nearly new, with two run of stones and Corn Crackers. Also a Saw Mill and Cider Mill, situated in the South part of Burlington, within a few rods of Mr. Schouler's factory, on the Middlesex Turnpike.

Immediate possession given, if required. Terms easy.—For further particulars inquire of EDWARD REED on the premises. ap4 3w*

TO BE LEASED,

The Mansion House formerly occupied and owned by S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. situated in Bolton about one hours ride from the Fitchburg Railroad, is offered for lease upon reasonable terms. It is pleasantly located on the road leading from Boston to Lancaster. The extensive prospect it commands, the fine country that surrounds it, and the healthy state of atmosphere usually found there, make it a very desirable country residence. The house is large and commodious with well arranged out-buildings and fruit yard of about two acres, well filled with a choice variety of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry trees and a large number of Grape vines.

AMORY HOLMAN, Agent for the Owners.
ap4 tf

Farm for Sale.

Situated in the southwest part of Lexington, on the road leading from Cambridge to Concord. Said Farm contains fifty acres of land, well proportioned in mowing, pasturing and tillage.

The buildings consist of a House and Barn, mostly new. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
T. H. RHOADES.
Lexington, March 7, 1846. 6w*

Kenrick's Nurseries,

NONANTUM HILL, NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

The subscriber is now ready to receive and to devote his attention to all orders, with the aid of two able and efficient men to cooperate, who have been at this establishment for nine years.

A splendid assortment of Pear Trees are daily expected from France, by the Moselle, from a first rate source of vitry.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Green House Plants, &c. &c. Descriptive Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectarine Trees, a great variety of all superior kinds; Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Franconia and other Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.

Ornamental Trees, of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lindens, Sycamores—Tyrol or Scotch Larch, Silver Leaved Abele, Horse Chesnuts, Elms, Weeping Willows, Magnolia or Umbrella Tree, Tulip Tree, Laburnam, Mountain Ash, Purple Beech and Evergreen Trees, &c. Shrubs, Overblooming Roses, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c. &c Also, Cactuses, Verbenas, and other most showy Green House Plants.

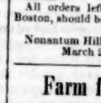
15,000 Peach Trees, of the most superior and productive kinds, for orchards, for supply of our markets.

1,500 Vines raised in pots from single eyes, of the Black Hamburg and other superior Grapes, including several new kinds, from the London Horticultural Society, recorded last spring.

Written orders addressed by mail to the subscribers will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in mats and moss, when ordered for 'distant places, and delivered at the depot or shipped in Boston, without charge for transportation to the city. Orders left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston; John G. Locke, Lowell, or Elphalet Wheeler, Framingham, shall receive the same prompt attention.

All orders left with the several authorized Agents in Boston, should be directed particularly to WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, }
March 21, 1846. } eptmy17

Farm for Sale in Marshfield,



In a pleasant and healthy location on the stage road from Boston to Duxbury, containing 120 acres of land of excellent quality, well enclosed with stone wall, and containing a due proportion of tillage, mowing, pasture, salt marsh and woodland. On the Farm are 500 grafted fruit trees which are thrifty and in a bearing state, from which more than two hundred dollars' worth of fruit has been sold in a single season. On said farm is a large and spacious House, Barn and out-buildings, two wells and a never-failing stream of good water passes through the farm. Said farm is only one mile from the principal landing from vessels on North River, and one-fourth of a mile from the landing on Little's Creek, thereby affording great facilities for sending produce to market and for enriching the same with sea manure.

The above Farm will be sold exceeding low, and any one who wishes to buy a valuable Farm at a great bargain will please call and examine it.

For further particulars, apply to H. H. or G. W. LITTLE, on the premises, near the East Post Office.
East Marshfield, Dec. 27, 1845. tf

Farm to Sale.

Situated in the south part of Lexington, and lately owned by Joseph Underwood, deceased. Said Farm contains 28 acres of excellent land

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE MIND'S SABBATH.

BY F. A. WORRALL, M. D.

Oh, when the heart shall cease to beat,—
Its purple currents cease to flow,—
When all of mind and spirit meet,
Far, far beyond all earthly woe;
The disembodied MIND shall move
In realms of Thought—in Light and Love!

The heart must feel, where day and night
By turns their light and darkness roll;
But oh! in faith, unchecked and bright,
True to the last, still breathes the soul.
The disembodied MIND shall move
In realms of Thought,—in Light and Love!

Though pain and suffering bind the heart,
In seasons dark as moonless skies,
There is a hope—of life a part—
Which e'en in sorrow never dies.
The disembodied MIND shall move
In realms of Thought—in Light and Love!

When fades and sinks the earthly will,—
Redeemed from tears, by suffering tried,
Then perfect love shall faith fulfil;—
The soul all spotless, sanctified:
The disembodied MIND shall move
In realms of Thought—in Light and Love!

There is a joy, so pure at times,
That darkness cannot dim its bliss,
And if the heart in brighter climes,
Had quite forgot a world like this.
The disembodied MIND shall move
In realms of Thought—in Light and Love!

Away, then, all man's dark distress!
There is a rest—so sweet—so fair—
No thought can cloud its loveliness;
The sabbath of the soul is there.
The disembodied MIND shall move
In realms of Thought—in Light and Love!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Widowed Mothers.

BY MISS S. A. HUNT.

"Ah! hush thee to slumber, my darling, and heaven bless thy sleep!" almost inaudibly murmured a weeping mother, as she bowed her face over her youngest treasure, and softly kissed the infant brow, which was half hid by the silken curls that caressed it; as she did so, a smile played dreamily over the features of the cherub slumberer, and even through her tears, the fond mother smiled also; but a sigh followed, and turning away from the little crib, she sought a seat by the window, and burying her face in her hands, yielded to the feelings that oppressed her. A boy of eight years hastened to her side, and essayed with his feeble power to give some comfort—twining his arms around her neck, he drooped his young head upon her shoulder, and said, with childish sympathy:

"Oh! mother, it breaks *my* heart too, when you cry. I don't cry because I am hungry, but it is to see you. I will soon be a man, and then I'll support you and Amy both. You shan't work for those old, mean shops, where they do n't give you your money, when they promise you."

"Thank you, Freddy!" returned his mother. A faint smile stole over her countenance, for the words of her affectionate boy bade hope wreathe the future with a garland of happiness. His tenderness, although it was that of a child, was peculiarly grateful to her desponding heart; it gave a purer and more cheerful turn to her feelings, and chiding herself for not remembering her joys amid her sorrows, she drew little Frederick more closely to her heart, and endeavored to lessen her sadness, by telling him tales which he delighted to hear. The stillness of a Sabbath evening was around them; the church bells had ceased their harmonious tolling; the clear beauty of the firmament, and the quiet influences that breathed of His purity, whose day it was, awakened in the mother's bosom a spirit of peace and trustfulness, which looked, for a brief time, beyond the clouds now lowering over her pathway. Little Frederick's bed-time came, and his mother was left entirely to her own thoughts, which took again a cast of deep sadness, although they were free from repining or bitterness. Freddy had gone to bed supperless, yet without complaint. Mrs. Franklin was a woman of refined and delicate feelings, and proud, in some respects, to sensitiveness; she had within two years been left a widow, with none to care for her ophans but herself; left alone in a strange city, whither her husband had removed but a few months before his death. Yielding to necessity, she sought and found employment in plain sewing, at which she was obliged to toil from daybreak until midnight, and then to retire, knowing that the scanty pittance thus wearily obtained, was insufficient for her wants. The day before that on which our story opens, she had been unable to get the sum due her, and the delay had brought gaunt poverty before her shrinking sight more palpably than ever. The dawning light of a Sabbath morning, which steals serenely into so many hearts, broke over the care-worn mother, stirring a throb of wild anxiety. Before night came, the last food in the house was gone, and thoughts of begging darted across her mind, as her guileless Amy besought with infant importunity for bread; but pride checked the humbling thought, and she hushed the child to sleep amid her tears. She had no friends to appeal,—the only persons with whom she was acquainted, were the family in the house, part of which she occupied. But so ungracious were the salutations, which she, "the poor widow, in the third story," received, when her rent was not promptly paid, that she dreaded to ask favors in that quarter. Thanking heaven for the oblivion of sleep, she sought her pillow. On the next morning she raised her weary head, with the strong determination of doing all she might to save herself and her helpless children from famine. Her natural independence would have impelled her almost to starve herself, before bending her head in thankful meekness to self-exulting charity-givers; but there were those depending on her, whose lives were far dearer than her own, and she dared not listen to the voice of that deep pride, which circumstances revealed to her in a stronger light than she had ever dreamed of,—it seemed to live in the very centre of her being, one powerful feeling, which only love for her children could cope with. Long and earnestly she prayed for strength from the Giver of All; mournfully her yearning gaze dwelt upon the innocent countenances of her sleeping children, and yet more than an hour went by, before the struggle in her mind would allow her to appeal to the family of her landlord for aid. At length Frederick awoke and Amy opened her soft bright eyes, and asked in her musical, childish accents, for "breakfast."

"Yes, love!" briefly replied the anxious mother, half turning away her face, as she received the glad caress of the happy child. Leaving the children, she hastened down stairs, and knocked at the door of the much-dreaded Mrs. Brooks.

"Ah! Mrs. Franklin, walk in," said the lady, in a civil tone, as she opened the door. "Children well!" she continued, after looking a moment in the face of her visitor, which too plainly betrayed her anxiety.

"Pretty well!" was the answer; then with apparent composure was added, "I have a favor to ask of you, Mrs. Brooks."

Here the lady addressed hemmed, and called her little Tobias up to her, to tie his apron string; he twitched, because he said "ma near about choked his neck off." Ma then boxed his ears, and got him crying, which gave her ample scope for scolding and shaking him, and running over the catalogue of her cares and trials.

"Really, Mrs. Franklin," she said, turning towards her again, "there is no one knows what I have to go through with every day of my life,—I sometimes think I shall go raving distracted; it is a miracle that I've kept my senses as long as I have. It was only yesterday that Stephen cut his hand dreadfully, and we had to have the doctor to dress it, for I was so nervous I could n't look at it, without screaming right out,—and last week Tobias stept his little foot into a sauce pan of hot water; Martha was holding some candy up high, so that he could not reach it.—All these things I have to attend to, and there is hardly a minute of my life, that I can call my own. It wears me out! I suppose people think because Mr. Brooks is getting along very well in his business, and we own this house, that we are quite rich; but a large family like ours, has a thousand expenses, that a small family like yours can know nothing about. I often envy you your tranqillity!"

"Every heart knows its own bitterness!" answered Mrs. Franklin, with a sigh. "I have no one to share my cares with me,—to provide for my wants, and give my children bread, or to—"

"Oh! as for that," interrupted Mrs. Brooks, "there is not much in that; for if a person has any energy, there is no danger, but what a comfortable living may be made in a city like this. I know very well, that if I was left a widow, I could get along just as well as I do now. I often tell Mr. Brooks that he would have been wealthy years ago, if he had my management. Now, you see if Mr. Brooks should die—(dear, it would kill me, I know,)—but then, just supposing he should, why, I would let out a good many more rooms in this house, and would make money, besides getting my own rent clear—I could manage in a thousand ways, but he must always go in the beaten track; well I suppose it is all right; there are few men like Mr. Brooks, I never saw any thing to complain of in him, in my life, and we've been married thirteen years next March!"

"If such is the case, you are an uncommonly fortunate woman," replied Mrs. Franklin, who had listened, attentively, to this long string of absurd remarks. She felt the disposition to look steadily and incredulously in the eyes of her contradictory landlady, but she only smiled slightly and politely, for she remembered that the dependent may hardly dare to be frank, even in the expression of their countenances, with those who may, or may not, raise them from want.—"I have not yet done my errand," she continued, after a pause. "I was disappointed on Saturday in getting the money which was due me, and it has caused me great inconvenience. Can you lend me a few shillings until this afternoon!"

"Oh, dear! Mrs. Franklin, you have come to the wrong one for money. I hav n't got any change in the house; I should like to oblige you, but I can't do it."

The heart of the wretched widow seemed ready to break, at the cold, decided tone, in which these words were spoken. Crushing her pride, as she thought of her hungry children, exclaimed, in an agitated manner.

"Oh! Mrs. Brooks, do not deny me this kindness; I will repay you this afternoon!"

"How can I give you money, if I hav n't got any in the house!" sharply inquired Mrs. Brooks.

"Perhaps you may have a trifle that you have overlooked," suggested poor Mrs. Franklin, ready to sink at her humbling position. Her tears could be no longer restrained, and, before she was aware of it, they rolled over her cheek.

This appeared to touch the little feeling possessed by Mrs. Brooks, and simply saying, "I'll see!" she went to her bureau, and returned with a solitary sixpence, declaring that she had no other change. It was accepted in silence; thanks would have choked the unhappy suppliant, who in vain, tried to force down the bitter, galled feelings, which had burst into life during her interview with her harsh-minded neighbor. She quitted Mrs. Brook's apartment, and hastily ascended one flight of stairs; then, unable to control her agitation, she sank down upon the lowest step of the next flight, and sobbed passionately.

"Oh, my God! why am I brought to this!"—she uttered. "Is all this suffering necessary to subdue the pride of this chafed heart! Do I need such severe trials! Must I see my own children starving! It is more than I can bear—if all were heaped upon my own head, I could bow to the chastener; but not now—not now!—I cannot bear it. Why should my lot be so much more wretched than others! Why should it be! The last sentence was spoken with all the vehemence of excited feeling—with all the agony of a conscientious heart, when restless murmurings against Providence burst suddenly from it. Then alarmed at her utter want of resignation, she implored, "Oh, Father! save me from myself!" A calm came down from heaven in answer to that petition—a ray of light broke in upon the gloom, and a spirit of thankfulness arose in her troubled bosom, that there was an Almighty arm upon which she might trustfully repose amid the most bewilderting griefs Composed by an humble resignation, she dried her tears, and endeavored to smooth her aching brow, that it might not reveal to Freddy a tale of sadness. When she entered the apartment, to which she could give the sheltering name of home, she compared its affectionate peace with the noisy spirit of harshness that continually disturbed the quiet of Mrs. Brook's family. She sank into a chair, and Amy, laughingly, clambered into her lap to indulge in the playful caresses that Mrs. Franklin had so little time to encourage; the gay triumph in her roguish eyes, told very plainly that the dimpled hands she pressed upon her mother's shoulders were intended to hold her prisoner as long as possible away from her work.

"I guess Amy isn't very hungry, or she'd be thinking whether mother has got any money for our breakfast," said Frederick modestly, by way of suggesting his wants to his mother's notice.

"Run to the baker's, Freddy," replied his mother, with a compassionate smile, as she handed him her tiny silver treasure.

Away he went with a "huzza," and a step as bounding as if his sixpence would buy all New York. Mrs. Franklin's eyes followed him with a beaming glance of satisfaction.

"My children do not really suffer," she tho't, "they are far happier than the unfortunate little Brooks'. I have it in my power to do much towards showing them the way to heaven. Perhaps these very trials so discipline my rebellious spirit, as to make me infinitely more useful to their young souls. Why, then, should I repine, if present care may enhance, in a measureless degree, the happiness of us all in a future world? Much of my suffering proceeds from a want of a true faith in the doings of Providence. I fear, lest I shall be unable to bear the burden of my present lot, that I shall sink under the slow, daily, corroding care, which oftener saps the life of the strongest heart, than trials which appear a thousand fold greater. But the wind is ever tempered to the shorn lamb, and I must only scrutinize my constant motives of action severely and do all that seems to lie in my power, leaving the rest to him who neither slumbers nor sleeps. Let me try only to be resigned at the present moment, and the future will be stript of all its dark coloring."

This healthy train of thought was interrupted by the entrance of Freddy, who in high glee, swung his loaf of bread around by the corners of the napkin that enveloped it. When the meagre breakfast of bread and water was over, Mrs. Franklin applied herself diligently to her sewing and her busy fingers were typical of her thoughts. As she lifted her failing heart upward, it grew strong in submission to the will of heaven. Thus weeks, and months, and even years went on, and as time wrote its tracery upon her soul, there might be seen, instead of a corroded and weakened spirit, a strengthened and trustful one. She had never found her burden more than she could bear, for her faith increased until it was unwavering, and in her greatest emergencies, a watchful Providence was ever near to save from absolute despair.

The children grew up; and Frederick repaid by his labors, the devotion of her who had wept and toiled with an aching bosom over his infant years. Amy, now a lovely girl, was the sharer of her cares, and happiness and contentment smiled beneath the humble roof that still claimed them. But the content there was not that which springs from outward things; it was far above it, and therefore, when aught disturbed its even flow, there was still a persevering principle, which gave power to bring back the peace that had flown for a time.

It was not so with our friend Mrs. Brooks.—Her supposition that she might be left a widow was realized, and to her great mortification she discovered that her management was not skilful enough to take the place of her husband's and that her energetic plans failed. Her children had been too badly trained; to agree always with their mother in opinion; Stephen and Tobias preferred to stand on corners of the street, devoting their attention to a cigar and a coarse companion, instead of business. Martha would not work for her living, when her idle brothers lived at their ease upon the little property left by Mr. Brooks. Her little all was soon wasted, through the heedlessness of her children. One cold, bitter morning in January, she hastily threw on her bonnet and cloak, and sought the residence of her former tenant, Mrs. Franklin, who still lived in the same neighborhood. With a hesitating hand she rang the bell that was to usher her into the presence of one whom she had so coldly regarded when their positions in life were different. She was shown into the room where Mrs. Franklin and her daughter were seated; the latter was engaged over a drawing, but upon the entrance of Mrs. Brooks she instantly arose, and welcomed her with a most gentle smile, for she saw traces of sorrow and tears upon the countenance where she had so often beheld marks of angry passion. Mrs. Franklin was very easy and polite, but somewhat less cordial in her manner. After the usual inquiries of old acquaintances, Mrs Brooks said, with an evident effort and changing color, "I have called Mrs. Franklin to see if you would take my daughter to learn the various kinds of sewing you do—she could then obtain work at a large fancy store, where we are acquainted. I suppose you have heard how we have become reduced!"

The poor woman burst into a flood of tears. Amy's eyes filled to the brim, and she cast an imploring glance at her mother, who looked down in thoughtful silence. There was a struggle in her mind, the past came vividly before her, and for a time, pride triumphed over gentler emotions; but the true and more constant spirit that pervaded her nature, again asserted its sway.—She feared that Martha was not a fit companion for her noble Amy, but she also felt that the power to benefit the wild, untrained girl, was here; and where one person is made better, it is impossible but that the influence should be extended. By making it her daughter's ambition to elevate the moral character of poor Martha, she would destroy in a great measure, the bad influence which the latter might have. The two young girls would not be constantly associated; for Amy, who had with great industry cultivated a fine taste, was occupied every afternoon in teaching drawing and painting in several schools. Mrs. Brooks had sufficient time to dry her tears, while Mrs. Franklin was busy revolving her proposition in her mind. The anxious, warm-hearted Amy, understood her mother's countenance well enough to be assured that a favorable answer was coming, and she felt perfectly content when Mrs. Franklin said slowly,

"Well, if your daughter desires it, I am willing to try her awhile. Whether she succeeds, must depend on her own efforts;—I would rather not take her, but I have long known that poverty and widowhood united call for kindness from friends. If it will oblige you, let her come as soon as you think best."

Mrs. Brooks crimsoned to the forehead, as she almost inarticulately expressed her thanks; a vague feeling that her own nature was far less kind, humbled and softened her—a faint desire to merit the tender look of sympathy which Amy bestowed, found place in her heart. She arose hastily, and after bidding Mrs. Franklin adieu, wrung the hand of the fair girl who cordially held out hers, and whispered her to present her regards to Martha. The next trial which awaited Mrs. Brooks was to get her daughter to accept the situation provided for her; this was no easy task for the young lady was extremely self-willed. After her mother had expatiated very eloquently upon the good qualities of Mrs. Franklin and Amy, and the neat, cheerful appearance of their little home, Martha impatiently exclaimed,

"Do tell me the pith of the matter!—what took you there!"

"Well, my dear, you know that we are going to ruin as fast as we can, and unless something is done for our support we shall starve some of these days."

"Oh, yes, I have heard that every day for a year. I suppose you want me to go out and drudge to keep the boys in idleness—but no, indeed! I am all ready to go to ruin, if I have got to do that. It is their place to support us, and I will not reverse it, no matter what comes. Let things come to the very worst pass; then, if they find out that I am obstinate, they will get into some business."

"They will never take care of us," answered Mrs. Brooks, bursting into tears. "O, Martha! you are the only one in the world that I can place any dependence upon,—don't be so hard hearted! If we do not befriend each other in our afflictions, who will feel an interest in us?"

The young girl was silent a few moments, and the fire that glowed in her determined eye faded away before a mist of tears—she was not really bad at heart, but she held out against her mother's persuasions, as she would have done against those of any other person who advised a course of which she did not approve. They were not accustomed to the soft interchange of affection, and therefore it was that Mrs. Brooks had so little power over a firm nature like Martha's.—But she had, at last, touched the right chord, and her brief expression of confidence in her daughter gained her point. The next day Martha Brooks and Amy Franklin were seated side by side, their fingers and tongues alike busy. Martha melted beneath the frank and friendly sweetness of her companion, and her heart filled with unaccustomed joy at the thought of being cared for by one so good and lovely.

When evening began to close in, she felt a positive reluctance to quit her new quarters, and found it required an effort to start home. It soothed the anxious brow of her mother to hear a relation of all that had passed. Martha dwelt with a mingling of admiration and sadness upon the pleasure the return of Frederick from his business seemed to give. His warm, respectful tenderness to his mother; his fondness for Amy; and the confiding affection with which it was returned on her part; how different was it from the blustering deportment of Stephen and Tobias!

"Ah, mother!" sadly exclaimed the young girl, "why are we so different! I never could become like Amy if I should try a thousand years—and yet when I was there, I felt as gentle and kind as if I had been brought up as well as—"

Martha paused and reddened. She knew that her miserable education had been but little calculated to curb wrong impulses, and to mould her character so that she might have been worthy the regard of the gentle and good. Mrs. Brooks keenly felt the half uttered reproach. With more mildness than usual she replied,

"It is never too late to begin to do well."

"Perhaps not. But the later, the more difficult. If I should live at Mrs. Franklin's altogether, I am sure I would change rapidly for the better. But mother, I did not mean to hurt your feelings," Martha continued as she noticed her mother's face grow pale.

"You would be glad to leave me, then! I never thought to see myself of so little interest to my children. I have no earthly joy amid all my sorrows."

"Do n't think so, mother!" returned Martha, touched with feeling, as, for the first time in years, she pressed a warm kiss upon her parent's cheek. Then she blushed at her unaccustomed display of affection, and, turning away in a fluttered manner, caught up a broom and began to sweep, to dispel the choking in her throat. The mother's tears fell faster, and, as the busy sweeper threw a furtive glance upon her, the softened gaze that was riveted on her face stirred a resolve in her heart to make herself worthy of being loved.

The next day Martha prepared, with alacrity, to go to Mrs. Franklin's. Amy welcomed her smilingly, and, thoughout the day, the golden chain of gentleness was woven around the feelings of the young seamstress. She was at once firm in disposition, and strongly influenced by those who won her confidence; quick in perception, and apt to be swayed, in a great degree, by her affections and antipathies. The few months passed under the roof of Mrs. Franklin made the beginning of a permanent change of character; the purity and softness of Amy were stronger, in their restraining power, than a hand of iron. The kind and consistent, but unobtrusive advice of Mrs. Franklin, was not without its effect.

"It is no effort to be what I ought to be, here," thought poor Martha, as she bent over her sewing, one afternoon, in deep thought; it was the last she was to spend at Mrs. Franklin's. "But my trials commence when I go home; it is like leaving heaven for earth. At home I meet with temptations continually; it is so difficult to restrain angry feelings, when I see my brothers ready to deprive us of our little comforts, without a shadow of thought or feeling. And yet Tobias is kinder to me now than he used to be—" she mused as a faint hope of his reform checked the tear that started in her eye.

"Oh, if I might but be the instrument to save him! This shall be my perpetual effort and prayer—to this I will devote myself, yet, so unobtrusively, that he shall not dream of my design. Why may not a kindly charm be thrown around our home, as well as that of others! Mother is far gentler than she used to be, and I will try to be patient and cheerful!"

It was, indeed, like going from heaven to earth to leave the happy house of Mrs. Franklin for her own, but, rightly considering that a broad field of duty lay before her, Martha met her daily trials with the strong and uncomplaining firmness of a devoted woman. And she reaped the reward of her self-sacrificing labors, for, after many discouragements, she lived to see her brothers changed entirely, and become industrious, useful, and respected members of society.

Both Martha and Amy were married in good time to worthy men. The young men, too, took to themselves helpmates; but the two widows, satisfied and happy with the attentions of their children, never changed their condition. [Arthur's Magazine.

A PROPER CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

Our readers have probably noticed both in this paper and other cotemporary prints, extracts from the plain and practical, common-sense sermon lately delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bennett of Woburn, on the 25th anniversary of his ordination. The text of the good clergyman was from the 2d of Kings, 5th chap. 13th verse: "*I dwell among mine own people*," and it abundantly and quaintly illustrates the fashionable habit and erring tendency of the frequent change of settlement amongst the ministry, and it shows also why Mr. Bennett himself had dwelt among his own people for a quarter of a century—*because he loved them.* In the course of this discourse the worthy clergyman pays the annexed tribute to the excellence of his wife's character—a pattern wife for a minister, and one whose example we wish might be properly imitated:—the example is of an *old time wife*, far superior to the mass of modern ones. [Boston Transcript.

"I dwell among my own people, fifthly, because the Lord has given me a *good wife*—just such a wife as Solomon describes in the last chapter of Proverbs; and, therefore, having the sanction of the wise man, being "her" lawful "husband," I may be allowed to "praise her," especially as she is not present, and will, as there is reason to fear, soon be called to go the way of all the earth. She has been the greatest earthly blessing which God ever conferred upon me. It was through her instrumentality that I was brought to the knowledge of the truth. I became acquainted with her when I was a thoughtless youth, and by her arguments, I was induced to embrace the Orthodox faith. I remember distinctly certain passages of Scripture which she adduced in support of the doctrine of the Trinity, when she was but fifteen years of age. I remember too, the effect they produced upon my mind. I have not had a doubt of the Deity of the Savior, since that moment. It was through her influence that I went to Andover to study my profession, instead of Cambridge, where I then was, and should otherwise have remained.

What a helpmeet she has been to me, in my ministry, you all know, or rather, you never *can* know. The great change which took place in my views and feelings in 1826, I ascribe, under God, to her prayers and influence.

You all know to what labors she was subjected during the interesting revivals with which this church has been blessed; what cares it brought upon her to have so many inquiring meetings, church examinations, and other meetings at our house at such seasons! To how much fatigue it subjected her, to have so many ministers, as they came in occasionally, indeed, almost every week, to labor here! sometimes three or four at once; think of her having made provision nearly forty ministers to provide for at one time, as was the case, when Hall and Boutell were ordained, and when the General Association met in this town. All these things were tremendouous drafts upon her constitution. But to all these cares and labors, she most cheerfully submitted for the glory of God and the good of souls.

And then, again, how often she has had the mother's meeting—the meeting of the Female Benevolent Society, and the meeting of the Juvenile Association, at our house. Never were the Directors of a bank more anxious to attend their monthly meetings than she has always been to attend the meetings of these associations.

Look back sixteen years, and think what she has done for the Sabbath School as one of its superintendents. You know she has been always at her post, when able, and, may I not say, sometimes, when unable. Still, I would not for the world have said a word to dissuade her from going to the school, for there she enjoyed herself better than anywhere else. She has ardently loved the Sabbath School, always, and it has afforded her great consolation during her sickness, that she has so often been permitted to meet the dear teachers and scholars; she has often said, she felt the same interest in them that she did in her own family.

You all know, too, what an interest she has always taken in benevolent objects—how many pious students she has aided, in preparing for the ministry—how much she has said and done for the foreign missionary society. She has always taken charge of the yearly collections in the different districts—carefully counted all the money and kept all the receipts.

The care of the Charitable Religious Library, too, and for many years, of the Sabbath School Library, devolved principally upon her.

Then again, how deep a sympathy she has always felt and manifested for the sick and afflicted in town—I say in town, for she has not confined her offices to our own society; her benevolence has been too expansive for that. And, in this respect, what measure she has meted unto others, is now being measured to her again. For none have been more assiduous in their attentions to her, during the whole of her sickness, than some of the members of the Baptist Church.

Again. She has been a very prudent woman—prudent in her speech, that is, careful not to say things which would wound people's feelings—and prudent in regard to her expenses. In the management of all domestic matters, she has been a pattern of economy. She has gathered up the fragments that nothing should be lost. Again. She has always been even in her temperament; remarkably uniform in her feelings; never elated, never depressed. In this respect, she has been just the woman for me, who am of nervous temperament, and sometimes on the mount and sometimes in the valley.

Many a minister has been dismissed for the want of a right sort of a wife. Perhaps she is discontented; she teazes her husband to ask a dismission; and gives him no peace, day nor night, until she does. As a continual dropping will wear away a rock, she at length accomplishes her object. A council is accordingly called; some excuse or other is offered, and away goes the minister to another field; and, unless his better part, having learned wisdom by experience, may have become better still, to act over the same scene; it is generally the fact, if a minister has been dismissed once for this cause, he will be again.

Or perhaps the wife is extravagant, and thinks she cannot live on her husband's salary. Whether a minister can live on a salary which his people are able to pay, depends, in nine times out of ten upon what sort of a wife he was. One woman at the head of a family, will have things more comfortable—entertain strangers more hospitably—do more for benevolent objects—educate and clothe her children better on $500, than another in the same place, on $1000."

"Who's rich? Who seeks not to increase his store.
Who's poor? Who having much yet longs for more."

STORIES FOR CHILDREN.

FAITH AND HOPE.

A FABLE.

One morning, as the sun arose, two spirits went forth upon the earth. And they were sisters; but Faith was of mature age, while Hope was yet a child.

They were both beautiful. Some loved to gaze upon the countenance of Faith, for her eye was serene, and her beauty changed not; but Hope was the delight of every eye.

And the child sported in the freshness of the morning; and as she hung over the gardens and dewy lawns, her wings glittered in the sunbeams like a rainbow.

"Come, my sister," she cried, "and chase with me the butterfly from flower to flower."

"But her sister was gazing at the lark, as it rose from its low nest and warbled among the clouds.

And when it was noon, the child said again: "Come my sister, and pluck with me the flowers of the garden, for they are beautiful, and their fragrance is sweet."

"But Faith replied: "Nay my sister, let the flowers be there, for thou art young and delightest thyself in their beauty. I will meditate in the shade until the heat of the day is past. Thou wilt find me by the fountain in the forest. When thou art weary come and repose on my bosom." And she smiled and departed. After a time Hope sought her sister. The tear was in her eye, and her countenance was mournful.

Then Faith said:—"My sister, wherefore dost thou weep, and why is thy countenance so sad?"

And the child answered:—"Because a cloud is in the sky and the sunshine is overcast—see, the rain begins to fall."

"It is but a shower," Faith replied, "and when it is over the fields will be greener than before."

Now the place where they sat was sheltered from the rain, as it had been from the noon-tide heat. And Faith comforted the child, and showed how the waters flowed with a fuller and clearer stream as the showers fell. And presently, the sun broke out again, and the woods resounded with song.

Then Hope was glad and went forth to her sports once more.

After a while, the sky was again darkened, and the young spirit looked up, and behold there was no cloud in the whole circle of the heavens. Therefore Hope marveled, for it was not yet night. And she fled to her sister, and cast herself down at her feet, trembling exceedingly.

Then Faith raised the child, and led her forth from the shade of the trees, and pointed to the sun, and said—"A shadow is passing over the face thereof, but no ray of his glory is extinguished. He still walketh in brightness, and thou shalt again delight thyself in his beams.—See, even yet his face is not wholly hidden from us." But the child dared not look up, for the gloom struck upon her heart. And when all was bright again, she feared less than before.

When the eventide was come, Faith went forth from the forest shades and sought the lawn, where she might watch the setting of the sun.—Then said she to her young sister, "Come, and behold how far the glories of the sunset transcend the beauties of the morning. See how softly they melt away, and give place to the shadows of night."

But Hope was now weary—her eye was very heavy and her voice languid. She folded her radiant wings, and dropped on her sister's bosom and fell asleep.

But Faith watched through the night, she was never weary, nor did her eyelids need repose. She laid the child on a bed of flowers, and kissed her cheek. She also drew her mantle round the head of the young sleeper that she might sleep in peace.

Then Faith looked upward, and beheld how the stars came forth. She traced them in their harmonies, which mortal ear hath not heard.—And as she listened, their music entranced her soul. At length, a light appeared in the east, and the sun burst forth from the portals of the heavens. Then the spirit hastened to arouse the young sleeper.

"Awake! (I may sleep no more,) and no cloud shall overshadow it. Awake for the sun hath arisen which shall set no more."

LEADING CHILDREN TO GOD.

A mother, sitting at her work in her parlor, overheard her child, whom an older sister was dressing in an adjoining bed-room, say repeatedly as if in answer to his sister, "No, I dont want to say my prayers; I don't want to say my prayers."

"How many church members, in good standing," thought the mother to herself, "often say the same thing in heart, though they conceal even from themselves, the feeling."

"Mother," said the child, appearing in a minute or two, at the parlor door; the tone and look implied that it was only his morning salutation.

"Good morning, my child."

"I am going out to get my breakfast."

"Stop a minute; I want you to come here, and see me first."

The mother laid down her work in the next chair, as the boy ran towards her. She took him up. He kneeled in her lap, and laid his face down upon her shoulder, his cheek against her ear. The mother rocked her chair slowly backwards and forwards.

"Are you pretty well, this morning?" said she in a kind, gentle tone.

"Yes, mother; I am very well."

"I am glad you are well. I am very well too; and when I waked up this morning, and found that I was well, I thanked God for taking care of me."

"Did you?" said the boy, in low tone—half a whisper. He paused after it—conscience was at work.

"Did you ever feel of my pulse?" asked his mother, after a minute of silence, at the same time taking the boy down, and setting him in her lap, and placing his fingers on her wrist.

"No, but I have felt mine."

"Well, don't you feel mine now!—how it goes, beating."

"Y-e-s!" said the child.

"If it should stop beating I should die."

"Should you?"

"Yes, and I can't keep it beating."

"Who can!"

"God."

A silent pause.

"You have a pulse too, which beats in your bosom here, and in your arms, and all over you, and I cannot keep it beating, nor can you. Nobody can but God. If he should not take care of you, who could!"

"I don't know" said the child with a look of anxiety;—and another pause ensued.

"So when I waked up this morning, I thought I would ask God to take care of me. I hope he will take care of me, and all of us."

"Did you ask him to take care of me?"

"No."

"Why not!"

"Because I thought you would ask him yourself, God likes to have us all ask for ourselves."

A long pause ensued. The deeply thoughtful and almost anxious expression of countenance, showed that the heart was reached.

"Don't you think you had better ask him for yourself!"

"Yes," said the boy readily.

"He kneeled again in his mother's lap, and uttered in his own simple and broken language, a prayer for the protection and blessing of Heaven.

Suppose another case. Another mother overhearing the same words, calls her child into the room The boy comes.

"Did not I hear you say you did not want to say your prayers?"

The boy is silent.

"Yes, he did," says his sister behind him.

"Well, that is very naughty. You ought always to say your prayers. Go right back now, and say them like a good boy, and never let me hear of your refusing again."

The boy goes back, pouting, and utters the words of prayer, while his heart is full of mortified pride, vexation and ill will.

SCENES OF JERUSALEM.

The following extracts are from a letter by the correspondent of the N. Y. Sun:—

"Crossing the valley of Jehoshaphat and part of Mount Olivet, we arrived in half an hour at Bethany, the first house in which village is supposed to have belonged to Lazarus and his sisters; and near it is shown the sepulchre where it is said he was raised from the dead.

We descended to it by twenty-five steps, and arrived first in a small square room, through which we passed into one something less, and here the body is said to have been laid; we were obliged to pay a small tribute to be admitted into it, and the Turks who use it as an oratory, hold it in great veneration. At the bottom of a steep hill we came to the Apostle's fountain, so called because it is said the Apostles refreshed themselves here when they went to and from Jerusalem.—Nor is this in the least improbable, because it stands near the road leading from Jerusalem to Jericho, and bubbles out a clear stream which in that country is very refreshing. The mountains where it is said our Savior was tempted of the devil, lies through an intricate road variegated with hills and dales; and though at present extremely barren, wears the aspect of a place that had been formerly cultivated. The whole prospect is most dismal, presenting nothing but rocky mountains and frightful chasms, that appear to have been the effect of some striking convulsions in nature. In a deep valley to the east are some ruined cottages, which were formerly the habitations of devout pilgrims, who certainly could not have pitched upon a spot more rueful and melancholy than this, it being enough to fill the mind with horror to view it at a distance.

From the top of one of these rocks there is a beautiful prospect of the mountains of Arabia, the Dead Sea, and the plains of Jericho. Quarantani is the name of the hill where it is said our Savior conversed with the devil; and on it is a small chapel, but we found it would be difficult to visit, because there were a great many Arabs there at the time.

These Arabs had the insolence to demand two hundred dollars from us, but the governor of Jerusalem drove them off with disgrace, but would not take any of them prisoners. From hence we returned towards the plain of Jericho, and arrived at the fountains of Elisha, which that prophet purged of its bitterness, at the request of the neighboring inhabitants. These waters falling into a neighboring basin, diffuse themselves over the adjacent fields, which they render extremely fertile. Just beside the fountain is an umbrageous tree under which we dined, being accompanied and conducted to it by forty friars. From hence about the distance of two miles, lies Jericho so often mentioned in scripture, but at present only a mean contemptible village inhabited by Arabs. The next day we proceeded on to Jordan, through a plain that produced nothing but samphire and other marine plants. Here in many places, where the water has been dried up, several creeks of salt are still to be seen, for with this mineral the rock seemed to be every where impregnated.

Here we saw the ruins of an old convent, and a church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, laying about a furlong from the river and near the place where the holy prophet baptised the Son of God. On the banks of the river we were intimidated by the appearance of Arabs, who fired upon us from the opposite shore, but it was happily at too great a distance to do any harm.

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Some of us having expressed a desire of viewing the Dead Sea, the governor not only permitted us, but likewise sent a guard for our protection, an instance of generosity which we returned with suitable marks of gratitude. Within half a mile of the Dead Sea are several pits of salt, much resembling lime kilns, and it is probable that in this place the kings of Sodom and Gomorrah were overthrown, as mentioned in Gen. xiv. In a coppice near the sea, our guide who was an Arab, pointed out a fountain, the waters of which he told us were fresh, although we found them brackish and bitter.

☞ Ex-Governor Seward, of New York, in a late correspondence said:—

"I want no War—I want no enlargement of territory—I want no extension of slavery—I am contented with a masterly inactivity. I abhor war as I detest Slavery. But I cannot exclude the conviction that the popular passion for Territorial aggrandizement is irresistible. Prudence, Justice, Cowardice, may check it for a season, but it will gain strength by its subjugation. An American Navy is hovering over Vera Cruz.—An American army is at the heart of what was Mexico. Let the Oregon question be settled when it may, it will, nevertheless, come back again.—Our population is destined to roll its resistless waves to the icy barriers of the North, and to encounter Oriental civilization on the shores of the Pacific. The monarchs of Europe are to have no rest, while they have a colony remaining on this Continent. France has already sold out. Spain has sold out. We shall see how long before England inclines to follow their example.—It behooves us then, to qualify ourselves for our mission. We must dare our destiny. We can do this, and can only do it, by early measures which shall effect the abolition of Slavery, without Precipitency, without Oppression, without injustice to Slaveholders, without Civil War, with the consent of mankind, and the approbation of Heaven."

Mexico—*Santa Ana.* In the Baltimore Patriot for Saturday afternoon, we find the following:—

"*Santa Ana for Mexico.* Captain Beard, of the schr. Galena, who arrived here yesterday in seven days from Havana, states that General Santa Ana had orders for his immediate return to Mexico."

In the Charlesotn Courier of the 16th inst. we find a letter just received by that paper from Havana, also bearing date April 8th, which says:

"The Mexican steamer arrived here last evening. General Almonte came passenger, and immediately on landing went to Santa Ana, with whom he was closeted for several hours. I understand they are on the eve of another revolution in favor of Santa Ana, and that he will leave for Vera Cruz in the steamer of this evening."

Putting these two items together, we can hardly doubt that Santa Ana has been recalled to Mexico, either to take part in some meditated revolution, or what is more probable, to lead her armies in the anticipated war with this country. Our advices from the South, for some weeks hence, will be awaited with profound interest.

[Tribune.

Gratifying. There are at present fewer prisoners in Boston Jail than at any time for ten years past. No person imprisoned for debt,—thirteen accused of crimes, whose trials cannot yet take place, and one person detained as a witness—only fourteen persons in all. The Municipal Court, having cleared its calender of prisoners, and disposed of all the other business where the defendents were ready for trial, dismissed its jurors this morning and closed the April term. An uncommon number of prisoners pleaded guilty, and were disposed of according to law. [Transcript.

Suicide. Mr. Enoch H. Tolman of Greensborough, on Sunday last committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He was very wealthy—estimated to be worth over 50,000 dollars. No cause is assigned for the act, except he was greatly troubled on account of being assessed, as he thought, too high, by the town listers. Mr. Tolman was between fifty and sixty years of age. [St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

Charity. How noiselessly the snow comes down. You see it, feel it, but never hear it. It is like true charity. Charity makes no noise in the world, but distributes wherever there is poverty. A person who does good out of pure benevolence, never spreads it abroad in the circle in which he moves, or makes it public through a newspaper.

The toothache may sometimes be immediately removed by immersing the feet in cold water.—So says an exchange paper, and the experiment is easily tried, and without danger.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ Counterfeit $3 bills on many of the Banks are in circulation—Perkin's stereotype plate.

MAINE.

Agricultural, at Brewer, Me.	closed
Bangor, Commercial, at Bangor.	
Bangor Bank	